New-York Tribune.

Vol. XXVI....No. 1,316. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1866. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Weekly Tribune.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Secretary McCulloch has, at request, written a letter to relieve the minds of foreign bondholders of the apprehension that the 5-20 bonds will not be paid in coin.

Gov. Willis A. Gorman, a leading Western Democrat of Minnesota, advises his political brethren to accept the Constitutional Amendment. *The Chicago Times* is not sanguine that they will.

According to the official count, Iowa gave 36,000 Republican majority. In no instance have the candidates for Congress failed to receive less than 4,000 majority. In general, the victory in the State has passed all Eastern expectation.

Six bills introduced in the Tennessee Legislature to establish colored suffrage look well for the future of the State. Gov. Brownlow, a candidate for renomination, opposes amnesty, but the Legislature in that matter will probably be governed by the policy Congress shall adopt.

In the municipal election held in the city of Hartford, on Monday, the Republican ticket throughout was elected by an average majority of 194. This is a Republican gain of nearly 700 over the Spring election, when the city voted Democratic by 479 majority.

The impending difficulty on the Mexican question seems to be attributable to Napoleon's unwillingness to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, according to the arrangements originally made on this head. The United States Government, however, will act up to the letter of that arrangement; and Gen. Sherman, it is asserted, has instructions to this effect for his guidance.

As the time draws near for the opening of the Paris Universal Exposition, activity increases in forwarding to their destination the articles intended for exhibition at the great Fair of 1867. The arrangements made by our Government for affording facilities to American producers and manufacturers are now perfected, and the office of the General Agent in this city presents quite a busy scene. Let it be remembered that there is now no time to be lost in forwarding articles.

To the seats in the next Congress which will be contested, the IXth District of Illinois will probably be added. In Schuyler County, which was officially reported to have given a Democratic majority of 232, the Registry law, it is said, was utterly ignored on election day, and hundreds of illegal votes were cast. Should these reports prove true, and the vote of Schuyler be thrown out, Gen. Lippencott, the Republican candidate, would have a majority of 44 in the District.

A correspondent asks for information as to the comparative expenditure for the civil service of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. The annual expenditure of the latter is nearly $73,000,000, and that of the former about $29,000,000. As to the actual outlay of the respective countries, the proportion stands as five to two against Great Britain; but bearing in mind that the population of the States is at present larger than that of the United Kingdom, the disparity will appear yet more marked.

A Southern Republican Association has been formed by such men as Gov. Pease and Judge Sherwood of Texas, Judge Hiestand of Louisiana, Judge Saffold of Alabama, Judge Bond of Maryland, N. C. Mercer of Tennessee, Gov. Boreman of West Virginia, Gen. J. W. McKee, of Kentucky, and the Hon. J. W. Edmonds, D. C. Thomas J. Durant, one of the purest men in the South, has been chosen its President. The Association will continue its session until Congress adjourns, desiring to present to that body the views of the Southern Loyalists upon the issues that will arise.

It is notorious that the labor market of this city is at present overstocked, and yet we hear of a large influx of people coming hither in search of employment. It would, indeed, be a real kindness to parties in the country who may be tempted to try the metropolis for work, to let them know exactly how matters stand here. Mr. Halliday's card, which we publish elsewhere, sounds a timely note of warning, and the press would be doing good service by giving it as wide circulation as possible. The Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry is an authority on the subject to which his card refers, and it would be wise to give heed to his words of caution.

The Free Trade organs in our City unitedly insist that a tax of three cents per pound on Cotton grown in this country, and mainly sold for manufacture and consumption abroad, is wholly paid by the producer—in other words, the tax does not enhance the price to the consumer. But, whenever the Tariff comes under discussion, they will insist that a tax on British Metals, Wares and Fabrics, consumed in this country, is a tax wholly paid by the consumer—that is, the price in our market *is* enhanced by the amount of the duty. These two positions are utterly at variance, and both wrong. A part of the tax in either case is paid by the producer; the residue by the consumer.

The following paragraph, from *The Jefferson* (Texas) *Bulletin*, is a fair example of the way in which the Southern people are deceived. It *is* well answered by *The McKinney Messenger*, a loyal paper published in Collin County, Texas. But for one true statement of the Constitutional Amendment in the Southern papers, there are ten misrepresentations:

> "In the proposed amendment to the Constitution, it is provided that the States may disfranchise as many White citizens as they please, without any diminution of their representation in Congress and in the Electoral Colleges. But if any of the negroes are prohibited from voting, the representation of the State is immediately reduced."

A dispatch from Washington to a Philadelphia paper states that President Johnson has concluded to withdraw his opposition to Congress, and will give his reasons therefor in his Annual Message. We might hesitate to accept this report as entirely true; but it is nothing strange or too sudden that a President, popularly elected, should bow to the expressed will of the people, reënforced since the elections by the voice of his own partisans in favor of Impartial Suffrage. We shall not hesitate to say, that any step of his toward a reconciliation, comprehending justice as well as magnanimity in its plan, cannot be otherwise than advantageous to himself, to Congress, and to the peace of the country.

After all, it would appear that the threats of Stephens, the Fenian leader, of an outbreak in Ireland before the end of the present year, were not mere sounding words. Our dispatches by the Atlantic Cable, published this morning, bring us startling intelligence. The Irish have taken up arms against the Government, and military and naval measures have been promptly set on foot by the authorities in England for the suppression of the outbreak. The extent and the whereabout of the insurrection are not stated, but from the tenor of our dispatches we infer that the conflagration must be an extensive one. The London press, of course, urges stern repressive measures. The public here will await further advices relative to this business with lively anxiety.

There is much in the spirit of Mr. Henry S. Foote's letter to Judge Sharkey that we unreservedly commend, albeit there is no occasion for heavy drafts upon the ancients to prove that something is wrong just now between the North and South. The letter is too long to quote fully; but the writer's motive may be inferred when he says that "should Congress find that it is not now in its power, by any scheme of pacification, which, in conjunction with the President, may be agreed upon, to rescue the country from the perils which at present surround it, and the proposition of a National Convention shall receive its approval, I have not the least doubt that the people of both sections will see the necessity of calling into employment for this momentous experiment the best and ablest men whom they shall find in their midst." Mr. Foote's intentions may win more favorable judgment than his proposition, which suggests no uncommon expedient, and has been rather rudely anticipated by the Wigwam failure at Philadelphia. But, of course, we can oppose no sincere overture of the South toward a definite agreement as to ends of permanent peace and justice. We remember, however, that conventions make speeches, and not laws; and that they failed utterly to avert a dreadful civil war.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A special dispatch from Washington to *The Philadelphia Bulletin* on Friday states that the President has, after mature deliberation, *decided to abandon his opposition to Congress.* He will set forth very fully in his message the reasons which induced him to take this step. Letters have been addressed to leading Republican Senators and members in regard to the matter......The Conservative Army and Navy Union of Washington City, which was organized as an offset to the Radical organization of the "Boys in Blue," and the most of whose members held office under the Government, and during the late campaign were strong supporters of the Presidential policy, held a meeting on Thursday evening and adopted the following resolutions:

> *Whereas*, The recent elections in the Northern and Western States have indicated a determination on the part of a majority of the people to accept nothing less than negro suffrage as a condition precedent to the restoration of the Southern States to franchise relations with the General Government; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of this organization, it is clearly the duty of the Conservative press throughout the country to appeal to the Northern and Southern States to extend suffrage to the negro on such qualified basis as may be deemed proper and just.
>
> *Resolved*, That taxation and representation should go hand in hand, and, if the enfranchisement of the negro will accomplish the triumph of that great principle and secure to us a reunited and peaceful Union, we will give the measure our most cordial support.
>
> *Resolved*, That, while we recognize the progressive spirit of the age, and would pursue a liberal and conservative course of action in all things, we earnestly hope the States yet to act will reject the proposed Constitutional Amendment by such a decided vote as will show its originators that there can be no proscribed classes in this land of freedom.

The United States Military Asylum for disabled volunteers gives notice that it is now ready to receive all volunteer soldiers honorably discharged and who are disabled to such an extent that they are incapable of earning a livelihood in the ordinary walks of life. Whatever labor they do will be paid for. Pensions must be given up to the Institution when the soldier enters, except when he has a family to support....It is rumored that the Quartermaster's office is busily engaged in preparing transportation for 5,000 troops to Mexico....It being a subject of much inquiry and interest among applicants for commissions in the Regular Army, they will, perhaps, be glad of anything bearing on the subject of the examination before the Board of Officers now in session in Washington. It is generally understood that the examinations are very rigid, and an officer of the army lately remarked that it was wholly useless for a man to apply for examination if he could not tell how to divide a grain of rice into 1,700 rations, and be able to feed a company for a week on the proceeds....The Paymaster-General is in daily receipt of from 4,000 to 5,000 applicants for the new bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, and it is not unlikely that payment in some cases will commence before a great while. Owing to the large number of claims already received, it is probable that many of the same company and regiment are on file, which will facilitate the necessary searches, for, while examining the roll for one claim, it is desirable to complete the roll by adjusting all the claims which will likely arise from that roll. For these reasons soldiers are advised to forward their claims as rapidly as possible, for the sooner they are in the sooner payment will commence. Care should be taken, however, to see that the cases are correct before forwarding. On the discharge of a regular soldier in the hands of the department the names of 51 battles and skirmishes are noted as having been participated in by the owner....At a conference of the Second Auditor and Second Controller of the Treasury, it was decided that colored troops should not be required to prove that they were free April 19, 1861, as has previously been required. If no statement to the contrary is entered on the muster-rolls, the presumption is that they were free at the time of enlistment. All claims for arrearages not paid on the final discharge papers, the bounty allowed by the act of July 2, 1862, and the additional bounty will be allowed to such soldiers....A considerable number of crippled discharged soldiers are constantly arriving at Washington from Northern cities to enlist in the invalid corps of the army. Many are having their fare paid from the funds of Soldiers' Homes, charitable and other institutions, and as no more cripples are received into the army, these men are thrown penniless upon the Board of Relief of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, and must be supported or furnished transportation to their homes. The fact that such men are not recruited should be made public, and their coming discouraged....The 107th United States Colored Troops, which regiment has been stationed in Washington since the end of the war, has been mustered out of the service. The Regt. is 600 strong, and was recruited in Kentucky. It has gone to Louisville to be paid off. There are still about a dozen volunteer regiments in the service, most of which are composed of colored men....The programme of the mass welcome to Congress has been determined upon by the Committee having it in charge in Washington. There will be a procession of soldiers, Republican and other loyal delegations present, a mass meeting with addresses, etc., by a number of distinguished speakers. Gen. John A. Logan will deliver a welcoming oration, and a banquet will be given in the evening, at which the Radical Congressmen will be the guests. The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has been invited to preside. An invitation to be present was also sent to the National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic lately in session in Indianapolis. The Governors of the loyal States and the Mayors of Baltimore and Philadelphia are among the invited guests....The statement recently put afloat from Washington that President Johnson had suspended the removal of Federal office-holders, on account of their being Republicans and supporting the policy of Congress, is undoubtedly incorrect so far as Maryland is concerned. There is scarcely a day that there are not changes made in some of the Post-Offices throughout the State, and every week removals of subordinates in the Custom-House, who voted the Republican ticket, take place. President Johnson's latest movement in this direction, in Baltimore, is the removal of the Surveyor of Customs, Mr. Edington Fulton of *The American*, an original Republican in Maryland, and whose recommendation for the position was among the last acts of President Lincoln. Mr. Waters of *The Commercial*, the Johnson-Swann organ, is appointed in his place. The removal is made, undoubtedly, on account of political grounds, there being no charges whatever against Mr. Fulton. Such a removal at this time, on the eve of the assembling of Congress, shows that the President does not intend to stop his war upon the friends of Congress......At the late term of the United States Circuit Court in Boston, a case came up for trial on an indictment, charging the defendant with selling liquor without having paid the required United States license fee. Mr. George Sinnott, the counsel, objected to the indictment, taking the ground that the United States could not legally take money from a person for carrying on an unlawful business, and made the query, "Can the United States, as a Government, lay a tax upon a criminal business, say, for instance, the business of keeping a house of ill fame; or make a person pay a license for carrying on the same?" Upon this, the Court ordered the arguments in writing to be made and submitted, and that having been done, the Judges to-day informed the counsel that they were unable to agree upon any of the questions raised by Mr. Sinnott, and therefore the case must go to the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the certificate of division of opinion....A dispatch from Chicago, dated Monday, says that the great lake tunnel is all but completed, two feet of earth remaining to be excavated. It is a mighty feat of engineering skill. Dull & Gowan of Harrisburg, Pa., took the contract for building it at $315,139, and ground was broke March 17, 1864, and the work has steadily advanced to completion. Its capacity is such that it will furnish 1,000,000 people 57 gallons of water each per day. Much remains to be done before the water comes through, in the way of erecting elevating engines, buildings, putting down pipes, &c. Next Spring the work will be completed....*The Denver News*, in commenting on the great prosperity of Colorado at this time, says that the valuation of taxable property is nearly $2,000,000 more than it was last year, amounting to nearly $12,000,000, the mines not being valued or taxed; that the assessment for U. S. Internal Revenue for this year amounts to $141,368 68; that the productions of gold from the mines has more than doubled this year over the last; that eight new smelting furnaces for saving gold, silver and copper have been erected this year at a cost of $180,000; that there have been entered and filed in the Land-Office on preëmptions and homesteads for actual settlement during ten months of this year, 251,000 acres of land, against 141,000 acres during the same month of last year; that 250 new houses have been erected in Denver City alone within the year at a cost of $476,000; that the First National Bank in the last 18 months has drawn near twelve millions of dollars of exchange on New-York, and other banks have done nearly as much business as it; that in the face of all this prosperity Territorial Gov. Cummings and the Copperheads are by false censures and other means trying to disparage the country to prevent the admission of the State....The Masonic celebration at Baltimore, on the 20th, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of a new Masonic Temple, was a brilliant affair. The immense procession of Masons, clad in black, furnished a good background for the Knights Templar, with their gorgeous uniforms and banners. It was reviewed by President Johnson, who was clothed with the insignia of his rank as a Mason. The impressive ceremony of laying the corner-stone was performed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master Joseph Coates, and an oration was delivered by J. H. B. Latrobe....Deer in large numbers are being killed in Montana....The Chicago Committee having in charge the Opera House Art Enterprise announce that the drawing will positively take place on the 21st day of January next. They announce that nearly all the tickets are sold....The amount of Internal Revenue collected for the fiscal year to date exceeds $142,000,000. The leading officers of the Bureau estimate the receipts for the present fiscal year at $290,000,000, $16,000,000 less than for the last year. Had there been a fair crop of cotton, the receipts would have been largely in excess of last year....The market is so glutted with goods that the mills at Cohoes, N. Y., are to cease running for sixty days from the 1st of December. The Troy Woolen Company have cut down the hours of work from 11 to 8 hours per day.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

On Friday night of last week a band of seven or eight men raided upon McLeod's Station, about 28 miles beyond Bowling Green, on the Memphis branch road, and plundered the store of Mr. Watson. In retracing their way, a young lady was grasped by one of them, and threatened with instant death if she did not tell them where they could find the balance of Watson's money. Though fast in the grip of the ruffian, and a pistol at her head, she steadily refused to disclose the secret. The robber was so abashed by her firm deportment, that he relinquished his hold and passed on. The girl at the time held in her dress sleeve $200 or $300 of the coveted money. The rogues were white men disguised as negroes....Of the extent of damage done on the Bahamas during the late great hurricane, the Governor of the Island of New-Providence, in a message to the Legislature there, gives us the following particulars: I have lost no time in collecting and making public correct information as to the ravages of the storm in this Island. Suffice it here to say, that upward of 600 dwellings have been destroyed, and an equal number injured; that many places of worship and school-houses have been blown down, and all have been damaged; that a majority of the principal warehouses and stores in this city have been thrown down or severely injured; and that 242 vessels and boats which floated in the harbor on the morning of the 1st October, all but one had sunk or been driven ashore before the next day had dawned, and that 189 of them have been broken up or greatly injured; that the standing crops of provisions and fruit have been destroyed, the orchards partially uprooted, and the fields and gardens, to a great degree, laid bare. The Out Islands generally exhibit a similar spectacle. The sum of $70,000 was voted by the Legislature for the relief of the destitute....We have received some particulars concerning a plot to burn a steamer on Lake Erie. It appears that chief in it was a Jew named Henry Miller, who formerly kept a furniture store at No. 314 State-st., Chicago, and a boy named Adolph Dennis, who worked with him. The plot was to ship goods on a steamer running from Detroit to Cleveland, cover them with heavy insurance, and then have the boy burn the steamer and then collect the insurance. In accordance with an agreement, on Sept. 22, the two left Chicago and went to Detroit, bringing with them one trunk and two boxes, which were ostensibly destined for Cleveland. They were deposited at the warehouse of Keath & Karter, and on the bill of lading Miller got an insurance of $1,500 in the Western Insurance Company. Miller and Dennis then wandered about town all day, and the latter got so drunk that he went on board the steamer Morning Star, and fell asleep in the afterhold, although he had been cautioned to keep his wits about him and and carry out the arrangements which had been made. He was not sober until about 12 o'clock at night, and then he remembered the plot he had entered into. Miller had furnished him with two bottles of benzine and a lot of old rags. These rags Dennis saturated with benzine, and in order to avoid detection threw the bottles overboard, while the boat was on Lake Erie, off Port-au-Pelee. He was so drunk, however, that he did his work bunglingly, and the flames were soon discovered and extinguished. Miller, on learning of the failure of the plot, absconded, leaving Dennis to care for himself. The latter revealed the plot to G. W. Sutherland, a Chicago, detective, and was arrested and brought to Detroit last Saturday. Miller was chased up, found in Buffalo, arrested, and sent to Detroit. The crime would be difficult to surpass in its devilish nature, it being designed to sacrifice hundreds of lives for $1,500....The Ni-Wot Company's quartz-crushing mill at Columbia City, Colorado, was burned on the 10th. It took fire from the blacksmith shop, and was completely ruined. This will prove a great loss to the Territory, as it was one of the largest there, having fifty stamps and containing an engine of 125 horse power. For some time past the Company has been turning out $2,000 per day. The loss is estimated at about $100,000....All the gang of railroad robbers who recently attacked and burned a train near Franklin, Ky., have been arrested, thirteen in all. One was found in a cave, about four miles from Franklin. He made a full confession and gave a plain, straightforward statement of how the affair was originated and carried out. This capture, it is expected, puts an end to raids upon the Nashville Railroad

RELIGIOUS.

In the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly which met last week at Memphis they had a lengthy and important debate on a resolution as to the future status of the colored race in their ecclesiastical sections. The Rev. Dr. Atkins in moving an amendment to the resolution, contended that there was nothing in Scripture or the standard of the Church to prohibit colored persons from holding the office of Deacon, Presiding Elder, or Minister of God, and that in their Church sessions and assemblies they are entitled to a treatment of perfect equality. He contended that it was the gospel that caste and prejudice would be broken down, and that anything that stood in way of the gospel should be destroyed. Others contended that innovations would surely result in miscegenation and negro equality. The general tenor of debate however, showed natural progress in the right direction.....The Episcopal clergymen and laity of Brooklyn met in that city last week. It was largely attended. The object of the meeting was to discuss the present state of the Church on Long Island, and to devise means which should be employed to advance its interests. An address was delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter of New-York. The discourse was eloquently worded, and pertinent to the subject to which the attention of the Convention was called. Measures were adopted to establish a church school, and means taken whereby the increasing demands for spiritual instruction for the young should be supplied.

THE INDIANS.

The Junction City Union says that the Cheyenne Council has been closed. It is reported that the tribes are concentrating at Big Creek, on the Smoky Hill route, and their principal chief, Black Kettle, has told employés of the Overland Company that nothing has been said in any of their treaties about the Smoky Hill route, and that they should not be permitted to use it. The presents were distributed on the 17th instant......*The Montana Post* says that the best news they have had for some time from the red devils is the following: A band of Grosventres and Crow Indians, some distance below Fort Benton, in a fight with the Piegans, slew "Big Leg," the head chief since the death of "Little Dog," and another notable redskin, "Thunder Chief," beside eight of the small fry of the Piegans. The latter, receiving reënforcements, turned upon the Grosventres, killed 122 and took 18 prisoners....The following additional particulars of the gallant exploit of Lieut. Ames, is taken from a letter from Fort Sedgwick: "Lieut. George A. Ames, Co. M., 2d United States Cavalry, was ordered out with a detachment of 25 men from this point, to reconnoiter. He encountered a band of Sioux Indians, numbering about 100, had a fight with them and killed 8 and wounded 17. He captured 48 beef cattle, 57 mules, 94 horses, all their ponies and plunder, and burned what could not be brought away. He marched 170 miles in 36 hours, with nothing to eat for men or horses....A late dispatch from Great Salt Lake to the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company says: "The line is again interrupted by Indians. Eighteen miles east of Julesburg 100 head of mules and as many head of cattle were run off, one man killed and two wounded. A detachment of cavalry pursued the Indians and recaptured half the stock. Some Indians were killed and several captured."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Monday the city troops were paraded in honor of the anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British troops. About 15,000 soldiers were in line, and were reviewed by Gov. Fenton. In the evening the Governor was serenaded and made a short speech, alluding to the late political contest; and expressed his grateful appreciation of the confidence manifested in him by its result....The second annual parade of the Metropolitan Fire Department took place on Wednesday afternoon, and was a success. There were 34 steam-engines, 12 hook-and-ladder trucks, and nearly 600 men. A collation was given to the guests at the Metropolitan Hotel, where toasts were drank and speeches made by the Fire Commissioners and others....Monday evening as a ferry-boat was leaving her dock at Williamsburgh, flames suddenly burst forth, driving the pilot from the wheel house, and creating great alarm among the passengers. The passengers were rescued by another ferry-boat, which opportunely arrived at the scene. It was fortunate that the boat was not crowded with passengers, as the loss of life would have been fearful....A test case, which is regarded as highly important, was lately in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Mr. Justice Sutherland. It came up on an alternative *mandamus* to compel the Board of Registry of the Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward to place the name of James H. Darnall on the list of legal voters, or show cause before the Court why they should not do so. The Board undertook to show cause. Their return states that Darnall is a colored man, and, inasmuch as he stated under oath that he was not seized of $250 worth of real estate, they refused to put his name on the voters' list. It was alleged by counsel that Darnall is as white as many members of the New-York Bar. One of the points made is whether the question of color is one of fact, for a jury, or one purely of law, for a Court to determine. The case was finally taken to the Court of Appeals....The ship Mercury, from Havre, arrived at this port on Wednesday night with 34 cases of cholera on board. She has been completely fumigated, and no new cases have since occurred. The affected passengers were removed to the hospital ship, and the healthy remain on board the Mercury. It is believed but few, if any, of the cases will prove fatal, and there is little cause for alarm. In view of the near approach of Winter, and the speedy and efficacious measures of the Health officers at Quarantine, it is not likely the disease will spread....A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday, at which it was resolved to memorialize Congress for the repeal of the export tax of three cents per pound on cotton....The Life Insurance Convention assembled at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday and adopted a constitution for the government of the Association. It also elected officers for the ensuing year, and chose a committee to prepare a set of resolutions to be presented to the public, after which it adjourned sine die....Edward Barry of No. 121 West Thirty-first-st., was shot dead about 2 o'clock Saturday morning, at Millemann's Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Third-ave. Barry quarreled with James Tierney over a game of cards, and they were being separated by one of the proprietors, when Tierney drew a pistol and shot Barry through the head, the wound causing death in an hour. Coroner Gover held an inquest, when Tierney being held responsible, was committed for trial....Jeremiah O'Brien, who was convicted of the murder of Kate Smith, was brought up in the Court of General Sessions Friday and sentenced to be executed at the City Prison on the 18th of January next.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Gen. Foster, commanding the District of Florida, reports Judge Long's charge to his Grand Jury, published in *The Tallahassee Floridian* of the 9th, of which the following is a specimen: "I fear the time is not far distant when the people of America will prefer to be governed by a chief with a glittering tiara on his head, rather than by the authors of the Civil Rights bill."....Major Walker, commanding at Aiken, S. C., has issued an order reciting that "in order to carry out the verbal instructions of the Major-General commanding Department, to protect the homes of families and the rights of the freedmen, Lieut. Walsh will, in all cases where the property of the colored people, such as houses, barns, stables, &c., have been wantonly destroyed, cause the residents of the immediate vicinity to rebuild the same, and in case of their refusal to comply with such order the buildings so destroyed are to be erected under the direction of Lieut. Walsh, who will levy a tax upon the surrounding residents of a proportion sufficient to defray the expenses of the United States Government."....*The Mobile Gazette*, of which Semmes was the editor, has ended its brief existence. In the issue of the 15th, Capt. Semmes says: "We announced some ten days ago, that unless our fellow-citizens of Mobile extended to us a fair share of their advertising patronage, we should be compelled to suspend the publication of *The Gazette*. Our appeal has fallen upon apathetic or unwilling ears, and this number will consequently be the last issue of our paper"....Semmes has accepted the Chair of Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature in the Louisiana State University at Alexandria....Fifty-seven Radical Senators and Representatives have published a call for a State Republican Union Convention, to meet at Nashville on the 22d of February next, to nominate a candidate for Governor to represent the Union men of Tennessee....In Jefferson City, Mo., a division has occurred in the Order of Good Templars, which has resulted in the formation of two lodges—one styled Union the other Rebel. The rupture arose from the persistence of the members of the order with Rebel proclivities in tearing out the blue colors from the insignia of their order—which is red, white and blue—and preserving the colors of red and white, to which they were partial. This proceeding was denounced by the Union members, and stoutly defended by the rebellious....A special dispatch to *The Memphis Avalanche* says: The Little Rock resolutions passed the House unanimously, directing the Committee on Federal Relations to present a memorial to Congress setting forth the spirit and disposition in Arkansas, their desire for restoration, union and a speedy renewal of peace and confidence and their willingness to concur in all measures to secure those results which are consistent with the honor of the State. A resolution to reject the Constitutional Amendment was again referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, by a vote of 67 to 7. The General Assembly continues to excite a deep interest in the question of educating the freedmen, especially those desiring to prepare for the University. Up to the 22d inst., the most enlightened and liberal views were expressed on the subject....The Hon. W. A. Woolford, Member of Congress elect from Georgia, has applied to the Boston Tract Society for 100 Sabbath School libraries, to be divided between the white and black Sabbath Schools of his District. The application has been granted....Gov. Worth of North Carolina, sent his message to the State Legislature on the 20th. After discussing purely local affairs and the hopeful aspect, he then declares that law and order exist at all points. The civil authorities give adequate punishment to all offenders; justice is meted out to all colors. He opposes negro suffrage and the Howard amendment, and recommends the Northern States to encourage the diffusion of freedmen in their midst. He says everything seems to invite immigration to the dominant States, but the most of them are too poor to pay the expenses of moving. The difficulty may be overcome by diverting the appropriation to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau to defraying the expenses of those who may choose to move. Each one chooses the State or Territory to which he would go. When left free, and aided, they may go where they may think their condition will be bettered, and no ground will be left for further sectional strife....Gov. Marvin of Florida, in a message to the Legislature, takes ground against the Constitutional Amendment, presenting at length the reasons which call for the opposition of the people of the State to its ratification. He also alludes to the conflict between the military authorities and President's policy, as shown by the interference of the former with the civil tribunals, in disregard of the President's proclamation, and setting up special judicial tribunals, in violation of the United States Constitution.....At Murfreesboro, on Saturday, Judge Henry Cooper of the Circuit Court decided that the present State Legislature was bogus, and the Franchise law unconstitutional....Some weeks since, in a case before the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County, Md., Judge Magruder refused to allow the evidence of a colored woman to be received, stating that, according to the laws of Maryland, no negro could testify in any case where one of the parties to the suit was a white person. He also declared that the Civil Rights bill was unconstitutional. On Saturday he was taken before United States Commissioner Brooks, on the charge of violating the provisions of this act. He declined an examination, and gave bonds to await the action of the United States Grand Jury in December. It is intended to make this case a test question as to the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, as Judge Giles's decision will be appealed from, and the case taken to the Supreme Court.

THE FREEDMEN.

A meeting in aid of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission was held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Friday. A very large and select audience was present. Chief-Justice Chase presided....A meeting was held in Boston on the 21st, in aid of the Freedmen's Union Commission. Gov. Andrew presided. Garrison Thompson of England, Father Taylor, Judge Russell and other Boston notables, were on the platform. Speeches were made by Gov. Andrew and Henry Ward Beecher....An ex-officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, who has just returned to Washington from a trip through the northern part of Virginia, reports that the mountainous region, including the towns of Lynchburg, Lexington, Stanton, &c., is bitterly hostile to the black man and the white Unionists. The latter are slowly selling out their real estate and moving northward. It is with the utmost difficulty, and in spite of bitter opposition from the people of all that section of the country, that colored schools are established there. The following judicial decision, just given in Lexington, Va., reveals the feeling of even the best class of whites toward the negroes.

> "A few weeks since, a respectable black man walking homeward just at dusk, saw a young man—who turned out to be one of the students of Gen. Lee's College—talking with a colored girl. Thinking he probably meant to accomplish her ruin, the black man stood still a moment to watch. The student, noticing that he stopped, ordered him to move on. The negro remaining quiet, the student with a threat renewed his order, to which the black man replied that he thought he had a right to stand on the sidewalk. The student rushed into a building close by, where some of his classmates roomed, and demanded a pistol. When summoned to give their evidence at the trial, the students testified that they asked him what he wanted a pistol for, and he replied, 'To shoot a negro with who insulted me.' They advised him to take a club and knock him down; but on his refusal to take the club, one of them handed him a revolver. He immediately returned to the street, but the negro had gone. Ascertaining the direction from the girl, he went after him, shot him through, and then returned to his associates. The negro died before morning, but lived long enough to testify against his murderer. On the trial the pistol was produced and all the facts proved. The Judge, after hearing all the testimony, including the statement of the student himself, decided that the laws of Virginia have always recognized the difference between the white man and the black; that a white man may protect himself from negro insults; that though the deed was clearly proved, it was the result of the insult; and that, therefore, he should discharge the defendant from custody."

CANADA.

Mr. McKenzie applied on Thursday for a rule for a new trial in the case of the Queen vs. Lynch and other prisoners at present under sentence of death in the old jail. At the time that the Court rose the argument had not concluded. The general impression is that the rule will be granted. There are 39 Fenians altogether remaining in jail, seven of whom have been sentenced, leaving 32 yet awaiting trial, which will take place immediately on the close of the present term, commencing probably the 3d proximo....The feeling in regard to the action which has been taken by the Canadian Government in remitting the sentence on the Fenian prisoners has had a most detrimental effect on the Volunteer force. A large number of Volunteers have openly expressed their determination to resign.

MEXICO.

A special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE, dated New Orleans, Nov. 24, states that Maximilian has taken the decisive step of abdication. The rupture between himself and the French Government being complete, he has left Mexico in the hands of Bazaine and Castelnau, the latter of whom is understood to have full authority from Napoleon to supersede the Marshal himself, if necessary. The late Emperor left Vera Cruz on Thursday, and may be expected at Havana on his way to Europe on Monday or Tuesday next. The consternation of the Mexicans at finding the question of their future remitted absolutely to negotiations between France and the United States in general, and confined to no party. We have the best authority for stating that all the preparations for embarking the French troops have been summarily suspended....An arrival from Havana states that on Sunday, the 18th inst., the Susquehanna arrived at Havana, where Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell were received with marked attention by the authorities. It was understood they would remain in Havana one week before proceeding to Vera Cruz....A San Antonio dispatch dated the 22d, states that Senor Gonzales had arrived there with advices to the 13th inst.......Escobedo was at Monterey and Juarez at Chihuahua. The French retreated from Matahula on the 30th ult. The Liberals occupied the city on the same day. The people gave them a joyous welcome. The French, under Douay, occupy San Luis Potosi, and the Liberals, under Forestino, are four leagues west, preparing an attack. Sonora is free from the French. A regiment headed by Dr. Saala, composed of clerks and citizens, started on the 8th inst. from Saltillo to offer their services to Escobedo against the guerrillas at Matamoros.....It is rumored that Gen. Vega, who went to Mexico ostensibly to assist Corona, was really employed by Ortega, and having disobeyed Juarez's orders, was shot as a traitor by order of Corona.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

Rear Admiral S. W. Godon, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, under date of Rio Janeiro, Oct. 8, reports to the Navy Department that the latest advices from the seat of war in South America are anything but favorable to the allies. They captured Fort Cumsea some time since with heavy loss and then prepared for an attack on Lumpaiti, a strong point on the route to Humaita. The new Ministry have urged the attack which proved most disastrous to the allied forces. They acknowledge a loss of 5,000 in all, in killed and wounded, but the accounts are Brazilian, and it is thought that 10,000 will prove nearer the truth. Gen. Flores, the President of Uruguay, has withdrawn from the front with the remainder of the Uruguayan forces, about 400 men. The iron-clad squadron has been very roughly handled, and Admiral Godon says that the last events in the field confirm him in the belief that the Allies will not have control of Paraguay for some time to come.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A Cable dispatch from London yesterday states as follows: The Fenian troubles in Ireland have assumed considerable proportions, and there is no doubt that a serious outbreak has occurred. Two regiments of national troops were urgently ordered to Ireland yesterday afternoon, and transports were being prepared all night at Portsmouth. A large detachment of marines were also sent over to Queenstown on the war steamer Plymouth. A gunboat at Chatham has been ordered to sail for Queenstown immediately. Much alarm is felt at Cork and throughout Ireland generally. *The London Times* this morning believes that the Chief Organizer Stephens will soon arrive on the scene, if, indeed, he has not already. *The Globe* editorially hints that a mere serious trouble with the United States is really at the bottom of the Fenian outbreak. All the London papers to-day, except *The Post*, simultaneously use strong and bitter language against the Fenians, and warn them that they will receive no mercy. *The Times* says: "The Rebellion must be stamped out as we stamped out the cattle plague." *The News* says: "England must put down relentlessly the seditions movements which her misrule has stirred up." *The Telegraph* declares "that measures must be taken which will render it certain that the very first symptoms of revolt must be stamped out with an iron heel." *The Star* says: "Englishmen dread the odious necessity of crushing any rebel movement." *The Standard* says: "Captured robbers should certainly be left to the just rigor of the law, and there should be no hope for them from the United States." *The Morning Herald*, referring to the condemned Fenians in Canada, says there should be no loop-hole of escape for future offenders. *The Morning Herald* believes that the Government of the United States will endeavor to defeat the Fenian plots at the proper time.....A telegraph dispatch was received on Monday from Washington by the United States Minister at Paris. The dispatch was a very long one, occupying many hours in transmission, and it is believed that it relates to the Mexican question.... *The Morning Herald* to-day says that United States Minister Adams had reviewed the Alabama case. A Cabinet meeting will soon be held, when the case will receive the consideration which its importance deserves.....It is officially announced, that the Government has peremptorily refused the use of the parks for trade reform demonstrations....A letter is published in *The Daily News* of the 26th, stating that the Government has voluntarily reopened the case of the privateer Alabama. *Mr. Seward, in behalf of the American Government, demanded the settlement of the claims for damages by that vessel sometwo months ago*....The Jamaica Committee having been advised that the facts disclosed in the report of the Royal Commissioners afford a proper ground for an indictment for murder to be preferred against Mr. Eyre and the other persons concerned in the trial and execution of Mr. Gordon, and that no other mode of vindicating the law in reference to those facts being open to them, have instructed their solicitors to proceed forthwith with an indictment against Mr. Eyre

FRANCE.

It is stated that Napoleon has invited the King of Prussia to visit Paris....Forty persons, chiefly students, were arrested at once in the Place St. Michael, Paris, charged with holding clandestine meetings....The *Moniteur* says in regard to the trouble with Corea, that in consequence of a palace reactionary intrigue, several Missionaries in Corea have been put to death. The French Government is but imperfectly acquainted with the facts, and had sent Admiral Rosu to cruise off the coast of Mavis. A recent telegram via China said that the Admiral had declared war against Corea....The French iron-clad squadron has received orders to be in readiness for sailing on the 28th. It is stated that the squadron will bring back the French troops from Rome.

PRUSSIA.

The Legislative Chambers have agreed in censuring the Government for the sale of the Cologne railroad without their sanction....At the reassembling of the Chambers, the Finance Minister brought into the Chamber of Deputies the Budget for 1867. He stated that the power granted by the Chambers to contract a loan had not been made use of; 27,500,000 thalers had been paid into the Treasury. The revenue of 1866 showed a total of 168,804,000 thalers, including a sum of 4,600,000 thalers derived from war contributions, thereby exceeding the preliminary estimates by 7,210,000 thalers. Of this sum 2,400,000 thalers would be devoted to increasing the salaries of officials and school teachers, and to increasing the pay of the military forces.

ITALY.

The Government of Italy will renew negotiations with the Pope at once....It is reported authoritatively that Signor Ratazzi will succeed Baron Ricasoli in the Foreign Office....Intelligence received from Rome states that it has been decided at a secret consistory, that if the Pope be obliged to quit Rome, he will seek an asylum at Malta. The ecclesiastical authorities of Malta have received semi-official notification of this decision....The *Italie* announces that Baron Bruck will arrive in Florence immediately, in the quality of Austrian Minister to Italy....The Italian Government has determined to send Vegezzi on a mission to Rome....J. H. Surrat, the alleged accomplice in the murder of President Lincoln, was discovered serving in the Papal Zouaves under the name of John Watson. He was arrested upon a demand from Gen. King, but afterward ran the guard, leaped over a precipice and escaped into Italian territory. The Italian authorities are on the alert, and endeavoring to capture him.

RUSSIA.

The American Consul at Odessa writes, under date of Sept. 15: "The harvest is now nearly ended, and is considered plentiful—in fact, bountiful—the best, as to quality and quantity, for many years. The new wheat is rapidly pouring into Odessa, and finds a ready sale at high prices for immediate shipment abroad. The price of wheat in American coin would be about $1 to $1 20." Under date of Oct. 6 he writes: "There is great joy in all the land, both among producers and dealers, on account of the crops, which proved unusually good. The prices are unusually high, and the foreign demand unusually active."

AUSTRIA.

There is a rumor to the effect that an Austrian loan of several millions of pounds sterling will soon be placed in the market....Admiral Tegethoff of the Austrian Navy left Vienna on Thursday for the United States. He will go direct to New-York....The Deak party in Hungary have adopted an address to the Emperor of Austria, asking for the restoration of the laws of 1848, and promising that the Diet will consider the wishes of the Emperor as expressed in his recent rescript.

SPAIN.

A popular outbreak against the Government of Spain is liable to occur at any moment. There are vague rumors that the Queen will abdicate to avert the threatened storm.

TURKEY.

There has been renewed fighting in Candia. It is said that the Turks have been badly beaten, and have suffered greatly—no less than 3,000 having been killed and 2,000 taken prisoners.

EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION

THE BALLOT FOR THE WOMEN OF NEW-YORK.

A Womens' Rights Convention was held at Albany on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, in view of the proposed Convention for the revision of the Constitution of the State of New-York, to consider the question of having it amended so as to extend the right of suffrage to all citizens, without distinction of race or sex. The attendance was not large.

Mrs. STANTON, in a few appropriate remarks stated the objects of the meeting, and owing to the illness of the President, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, introduced Miss Lucy Stone as presiding officer, who, after a few remarks, took her seat.

Mrs. ANTHONY being called on here read the call, and paid elaborate compliments to two or three papers of the State that had noticed the Convention favorably, reading editorials from *The Independent* and other journals. She protested against the assumption of the Republican papers that the women will all vote the Republican ticket when they get the ballot. The right of suffrage has always been extended by the Democratic party. She also protested against the use of the word "Copperhead," and looked to the Democrats quite as much as to the Republicans for the ballot. The Democratic papers have always spoken very kindly of the Woman's Rights movement, and their cause in Congress is indebted to James Brooks for championship.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS remonstrated against such a tribute being paid to the Democratic party, explained Brooks's advocacy of woman's rights as the trick of an enemy to assail and endanger the rights of black men. He did it to make a point against the liberal policy of the Republicans and to shame them out of their anti-Slavery principles. He (Douglass) desired harmony, but if this eulogizing of the Democracy and bestowing encomiums on such men as James Brooks and Sunset Cox are to be persisted in there would be trouble in our family. [Applause and merriment.]

Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES then offered the following resolutions as the sense of the Convention:

> *Resolved*, That if liberty and the pursuit of happiness are natural and inalienable rights, so also is the right of suffrage, as their only possible security; and we hold, also, that the distinction of rights into civil and political is without warrant and without recognition, only as a consequence of slavery and caste engendered by it.
>
> *Resolved*, That we recommend the election of women as delegates to the approaching Constitutional Convention, there being nothing in the present Constitution or laws of the State to prevent their being recognized and treated in all respects as equal members.
>
> *Resolved*, That the present limitations of the franchise in the United States to the class known as white male citizens vests the Government in a minority, because it excludes all women one-half the American people, and in persons of color one-eighth, thus reducing five out of every eight adult American citizens to permanent political subjection; and so our present State and National Governments, thus limited to three-eighths of the adult citizens, are not, in fact, republican even in form, but constitute oligarchies of sex and race.
>
> *Resolved*, That we respectfully ask the Legislature, in arranging the conditions for the Constitutional Convention, to pass an enactment that there may be at least women elected as candidates at large to sit as members of the Convention, on the same conditions and with the same rights and powers of others, and that a copy of this and also of resolution No. 3 be furnished to each member of the Convention at the opening of its session.

A large number of letters were read from persons who could not attend, among others from the Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Horace Greeley.

Speeches were made by Mr. Douglas, the Rev. Mr. Stebbins, the Rev. Olympia Brown, and others, in favor of the universal suffrage question, and thus ended the first day.

Upon the meeting of the Convention on Wednesday, after a resolution denouncing all qualifications imposed upon voters as unconstitutional, and another thanking the Press for favors conferred, Mr. Pillsbury offered the following, which was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the introduction of the word white, three times repeated in the Constitutional Amendment now pending before the States, is a gross insult to all womankind everywhere, and an outrage on the genius of the Nineteenth Century, and, on that ground alone were there no other reason, we earnestly hope the Amendment may be repudiated.

After adopting a form of petition to the Constitutional Convention, a call was made for funds to meet current expenses, and an appeal was then adopted, addressed "To the Men and Women of New-York."

Speeches were then made by Mrs. Stanton, C. L. Remond, Miss Olympia Brown, Parker Pillsbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and Lucy Stone. A Committee, consisting of Mrs. Stanton, Mr. Douglass and Miss Anthony, was appointed to protest against the passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the State of New-York, on the ground that it does not afford equal and impartial justice. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DIRECTIONS FOR FORWARDING ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION—LETTER FROM THE HON. N. W. BECKWITH.

The following official letter, sent through Secretary Seward, will prove of interest to persons forwarding articles to the Paris Exposition:

PARIS, Nov. 9, 1866.

J. C. DERBY, *Esq., United States Agent, New-York*.

DEAR SIR: As regards the shipment of products, I requested in a former letter and now repeat the request that the packages may all bear the numbers and class affixed in your lists and in mine to the names of the respective exhibitors. This will give me a knowledge of the contents of each package without opening, and will enable me to bring forward as wanted and direct to its proper locality each article before opening it, which will save much time and labor. The bills of lading must correspond exactly with the marks and descriptions on the packages by which they are shipped and be made to my order, as it is upon these that I make the entries and obtain the documents at the Ministere du Commerce to permit the landing and forwarding of the products. There are two methods of forwarding the products, one of which is greatly to be preferred. 1st—Collect and warehouse the products in New-York and ship them by one vessel chartered for that purpose. 2d—Warehouse nothing, but ship off the products as they arrive, by any and every good freighter laid on for Havre that promises dispatch. The first method would cause great delay in New-York, and could not be fully carried out, because some products will lay behind, keeping all the others waiting, and cause them all to be too late in reaching here. On arrival at Havre also in a mass there would be a delay, because they cannot be forwarded any faster than placed in the exhibition, and as that is a slow process, there will be double cartage, and storage, and labor at Havre, and increased expenses. But the chief objection to this method is the loss of time on both sides; ample time is allowed for placing the products, but the whole of that time will be required, beginning on the 15th of January, 1867. Please bear in mind that the presence of products on the 28th of March does not secure their reception. They must have been placed and the placing will end on that day. Products not then installed and ready for the opening of the exhibition will be excluded as if they had not arrived. The necessities of the business therefore require the products to begin to arrive and to be placed on the 15th of January, and by continuous arrivals the labor to be so conducted as to secure the placing of all. The second method is therefore the proper one to adopt. Ship by every opportunity, and if opportunities do not offer, make them, and keep the products in movement, without any delay. No other method will succeed in getting the products properly installed in the Exhibition, in time for the opening, and without which they will be excluded. These are the Imperial regulations, and considering the value which the Nation attaches to punctuality and military exactitude in affairs, especially when it is essential to the intended effect, I do not think there is any reason to expect a relaxation or departure from these regulations. It is possible that you might charter a large vessel at a lower rate of freight than the average of freight by several vessels, but this would be bad economy. The increased expenses on land by delay, accumulation, warehousing, &c., on your side and on this side, will greatly exceed the difference of freight alluded to, and at the same time produce a clog in the movement that will endanger if not prevent the possibility of placing all the products. I hope, therefore, you will not hesitate to adopt the second method, and will call in the products from all points, shipping them as they arrive, and not permit any relaxation till they are all afloat. If this be done on your part, and, notwithstanding delays and consequent exclusions and disappointments occur, the responsibility of it will attach to the producers themselves, who are behind time, but whose inactivity should not be permitted to endanger the chances of those who are punctual.

Your obedient servant,

N. M. BECKWITH, U. S. Consul-General.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN.

The following correspondence, from the European circular of L. P. Morton & Co., is important as showing the policy of the Government relative to the payment of the principal of the Five-twenty bonds in coin, and will tend to dissipate the doubts upon this question entertained in some quarters:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1866.

The Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.*:

DEAR SIR: We have good reason for believing that an impression prevails very generally in London, and to some extent in Paris and Germany also, that the United States Government will avail itself of the option of paying the Five-twenty bonds of 1862 next year, and that the liquidation will be made in currency. This idea keeps the bonds much below the price at which they would sell were it understood that the Government regards itself as bound to pay them in gold. Should you deem it proper to give an expression of your views as to the kind in which the principal of the bonds is payable, of which we could make use through our European circular, we have no doubt the opinion would be of much interest to foreign investors in our funds. We are, dear Sir, your obedient servants,

L. P. MORTON & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 15, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 13th instant is received. I regard, as did also my predecessors, all bonds of the United States as *payable in coin*. The bonds that have matured since the suspension of specie payments have been so paid, and *I have no doubt that the same will be true with all others.* This being, as I understand it to be, the established policy of the Government, the Five-twenty bonds of 1862 will either be called in at the expiration of five years from their date *and paid in coin*, or be permitted to run until the Government is prepared *to pay them in coin*. I am, very truly yours,

HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary.

Messrs. L. P. Morton & Co., New-York.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Southern Republican Association, held at No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, the following named gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the Association for the ensuing year commencing December 1, 1866:

The Hon. Thomas J. Durant, La., President; the Hon. Philip Frazer, Fla., Vice-President; Gov. E. M. Pease, Texas, Vice-President; the Hon. E. Hiestand, La.; Henry O. Cole, esq., Ga.; Judge M. J. Saffold, Ala.; Geo. Thomas M. Hills, Mo.; the Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Md.; the Hon. Joseph W. Fields, Miss.; Capt. A. W. Tourgee, N. C.; the Hon. Peter Finnerty, Ark.; the Hon. S. C. Mercer, Tenn.; Gov. J. W. Boreman, West Va.; Gen. Jas. W. McKee, Ky.; the Hon. Lysander Hill, Va.; the Hon. J. M. Edmunds, D. C. Dr. R. O. Sidney, Miss., Corresponding Secretary; C. A. Sabin, esq., Texas, Corresponding Secretary; Capt. D. H. Bingham, Ala., Recording Secretary.

The Hon. Lorenzo Sherwood offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the Southern Republican Association will now adjourn, to assemble on Monday, the 3d day of December, 1866, at 11 o'clock a. m., at No. 266 F-st., Washington, D. C., and that all Southern Republicans are cordially invited to be present.
>
> *Resolved*, That this Association remain in session from day to day, during the sitting of the XXXIXth Congress, unless sooner adjourned.

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STRANDED.

I.

'Twas in the drear, mid-waste of night,
When moonlight tipped the sombre land,
I wandered where the savage waves
Had hurled a ship upon the strand.
Her oaken ribs and thews of steel
With rust and seaweed were embossed,
And many a rose had bloomed and died
Since she upon our coast was tossed.

II.

About her grave the hungry deep
Still raved upon his bed of stone,
And every wave that struck the reef
Seemed freighted with a human groan.
The pallid stars looked coldly down,
And colder doubts oppressed my brain;
I shuddered lest the sun no more
Should rise upon that stormy main.

III.

Among the weird and jagged pines
That shook their arms above the surge,
The dank and deadly winds of night
Prolonged the billows' ceaseless dirge;
And on the sea, and on the land,
All things bewailed the vessel's doom,
And e'en my soul's profoundest deep
Reëchoed with the billows' boom.

IV.

"Ah! thus," I thought, "along the shore
Of life's illusive, stormy sea,
Full many a living, breathing bark,
Is stranded 'neath a cypress tree.
And oft an angel kneels and weeps,
Oppressed with doubts and thronging fears,
Lest that beloved sun no more
Should rise from out the sea of years."

AUGUSTUS WATERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHILD'S BOOK OF RELIGION. For SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND HOMES. Compiled by O. B. FROTHINGHAM. 12mo. pp. 317. Boston: Walker, Fuller, & Co.

The faith is spread among many persons at the present day that the essential point in religion is the presence of a divine element in the human soul. They do not set forth this as a novel creed; they claim that it has been the religion of holy and wise men in all ages, though often obscured by the burden of forms, and the fictions of fancy—the religion of Moses and the prophets, of apostles and martyrs, of every evangel that bears on its face the seal of Heaven. It inspired the breast of Socrates, kindled the lofty aspirations of Plato, soared in the sublime visions of the mystics, touched the heart of George Fox and the early Quakers with the consciousness of an inward light, and has been the good seed from which the noblest forms of humanity have always blossomed forth. The present volume, by one of the most profound and earnest representatives of this faith, is devoted to the illustration of its principles in a manner suited to inform and impress the minds of children. It is a novelty among the methods of religious culture, although it sets forth ideas that are as "old as the creation." The adherents to the ancient catechisms will certainly not find in it the substance of doctrine which they deem essential to the creed of the Christian, but they will meet with no harsh assaults on their cherished faith, no rude spirit of destructiveness, no love of innovation for its own sake, and they may here learn that the simple beauty of religious precepts, the tender counsels of a loving piety are better adapted to the nature of a child than the abstruse dogmas of a theological creed. A portion of the book is devoted to questions and answers intended to impart a knowledge of the primal truths of religion to the child, and the proof of which he may discover in his own experience. The key-note to the volume is given in this simple catechism, and as such we quote a short extract:

What does God's Spirit do for His children?

It makes them active, cheerful, and fresh; it brightens the mind, it warms the heart with the love of what is pure, sweet, and kind. It inspires feelings of gratitude and trust, and stirs the longing to be perfect.

Can you tell me what the working of it is like?

It is like the first warm day in Spring, or a perfect Summer morning, when the sunshine and the sweet air, and the voice of the birds, and the odors from the ground, and the fragrance of the flowers, fill us full of delight; when the heavens and the earth brim over with gladness, and our bosoms seem too small to hold all the love and joy that crowd into them.

Does the Holy Spirit do as much for one as it does for another?

It would do as much if it could. But the violet cannot take as much sunshine and dew as the lily, nor the lily as the rose-bush, nor the rose-bush as the maple-tree. So God's children cannot all breathe in the same amount of his Spirit; but all can take as much as they need.

There are many different gifts of the Spirit, then?

Yes; so we are taught in the Scriptures. To one it gives tenderness, to another strength; to some gentleness, to others courage; to some quietness, to others activity; to some lowliness, to others heroism; to one it gives wisdom, to another simplicity, to another patience, to another meekness; to one it gives the power to avoid temptation, to another the power to resist it.

There are, then, as many gifts as there are graces?

There are; but all good gifts are from the Spirit, which makes our hearts bear flowers and fruits as the sun and rain make the earth bring forth grasses and corn.

What do we say of people who have breathed in a great deal of this Holy Spirit?

We say that they are inspired.

Can you mention the names of any inspired persons?

Moses, who gave the Ten Commandments; David, who sung the songs which we call Psalms; Jesus, who preached the Sermon on the Mount; Paul, who wrote the sweet chapters about charity; John, who said "God is love," and, when he was too old and weak to utter anything more, said, "Little children, love one another."

That will do; but tell me, did none receive the Holy Spirit but those you read of in the Bible?

Oh, yes! Many others have received it. Many receive it now. Many living men and women among ourselves are full of it.

How do you know that they are?

By their love for what is true, just, and good; by their own great truth, justice, and goodness; and by their living to help the erring, the suffering, the wronged, and the wicked.

Does the Holy Spirit come to little children?

Yes; just as the air comes to daisies and crocuses; and it makes them sweet and loving as little children.

What can you do to make the Spirit come to your hearts and work there?

We can be simple, truthful, and obedient; we can be diligent and faithful; we can love our parents, our brothers and sisters, our schoolmates and companions; we can forbear to injure any; we can forgive those who have injured us; and, while we live we can try to do good in the little world we live in.

The greater part of its contents is made up of aids to worship, comprising selections from the best devotional poetry, instructions relating to the good life, and a series of beautiful apologues and tales, entitled "Legends of Virtue." Whatever omissions in the work may be detected by keen-eyed critics who demand a whole body of divinity in the most modest expositions of doctrine, no one can fail to appreciate the wisdom with which the most elevated ideas are presented to the mind of the child, or the singular beauty and attractiveness of the form in which they are clothed.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A handsome miniature edition in blue and gold of Jean Ingelow's "Poems" is published in Boston by Roberts Brothers.

The latest issue of Harper & Brother's "Library of Select Novels" contains "The Race for Wealth," by Mrs. J. H. Riddell.

Nichols & Noyes have published an original juvenile story, entitled "Climbing and Sliding," by the author of "Katherine Morris."

The ninth volume of the revised edition of the "Works of Edmund Burke," published by Little, Brown, & Co., contains the transactions in the trial of Warren Hastings.

"The Two Sicilies," by M. G. Sleeper, a collection of sketches and stories of their scenery, customs, history, painters, and so forth, is published by Gould & Lincoln and Sheldon & Co.

"The Soldier's Orphan," a new novel, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, written in the intensely descriptive style which have given the writings of that author an extensive circulation, is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Robert Carter & Brothers publish "The Story of Martin Luther," edited by Miss Whately, giving a popular biography of the great reformer, after D'Aubigne, Milner, and Middleton, and "Cripple Dan," with other stories of a religious character.

A new edition of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," handsomely illustrated, has been issued from the Riverside Press, by Hurd & Houghton. The text is accompanied with notes by the English editor, the Rev. George Fyler Townsend, and has been purified of the expressions against good taste, which made it rather awkward reading for the family circle.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have published a reprint of "Notes on Epidemics," by Francis Edmund Anstie, M. D., intended to furnish information which may assist the non-medical public to do their part in the work of preventing fevers, cholera, and other diseases, especially those which take their origin in ignorance or neglect of essential sanitary conditions.

A new edition of "Records of the Heart, and other Poems," by Estelle Anna Lewis, is published by D. Appleton & Co. The volume is illustrated with a portrait of the authoress and other pictorial embellishments by several popular artists, and is brought out in a superb style of printing and binding which makes it a fit ornament for the drawing-room, in addition to its recognized poetical merits.

"Martyria; or Andersonville Prison," by Augustus C. Hamlin, is devoted to a history of the treatment of the Union prisoners during their terrible captivity in Georgia. The author is a member of the medical profession, and treats his subjects in the lights of physiological and hygienic science. It contains not merely a narrative of the foul barbarities which were inflicted by the slaveholders of the South on the victims of war, but a series of disquisitions on health and disease, and the laws of physical well-being, which derive a peculiar interest from the illustrations that have been suggested to the writer by the experience of the captives within the inclosure of their noisome prison-house. His book is filled with large and valuable instructions from an appalling array of facts, too dreadful to be easily comprehended by the most lively imagination. The conclusion of his volume sums up the results of his researches in a few pregnant words: "Soil, climate, hereditary traditions, and customs of society, give to a people the fierceness and gentleness of character, as well as the perfection of mind and body. This fatal stockade, with the silent mound of earth which contains its harvest of death, is a fair and just exponent of the bigoted and selfish policy that struck down the Flag of the Republic; of that cruel and uncertain spirit which has despised all the 'attachments with which God has formed the chain of human sympathies,' and which, without a tear of remorse, has strewn the Atlantic ocean with a broad pathway of human bones!" The history of this remorseless party, its selfish and sordid aims, its cruel results, will always find place among the annals of civilized man so long as the noblest acts of men are admired, and so long as the dark deeds of cruelty appall and overshadow our better nature. Thermopylæ, Marathon, and the holy sites where Liberty has struggled for existence, and where men have risen above the trammels of their earthly natures, will be remembered no longer than this field of blood and torture among the obscure forests of Georgia." (Published by Lee & Shepard).

"Outlines of a System of Object-Teaching," by William N. Hartman, A. M., and "Drawing from Objects," by Professor John Goodison, are the titles of two valuable educational works which come to us from the West, the first by the principal of an Academy in Kentucky, and the other by a professor in the Michigan State Normal School, published by Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman, & Co. The "Outlines" form a part of a system, which in the opinion of the author, should be applied to all the branches of instruction that enter into the course of common education. Thus, the study of geography should be introduced with "object lessons" on the geographical facts peculiar to the country in the pupil's immediate vicinity; the study of history should be founded on familiar narratives of events in the pupil's immediate experience at home, at school, and during his rambles; and the study of arithmetic should be made attractive by being connected with every-day facts within the compass of direct physical observation. The abuses and defects of object teaching are fully appreciated by the author of this manual, and he has evidently brought excellent sense as well as practical skill to the illustration of the method which he earnestly sets forth. The "Drawing from Objects" is an advanced step in the same direction with Mr. Hartman's treatise, presenting a series of lessons suited to the use of pupils in the common schools of this country. The author successfully urges the importance of giving instruction in drawing from objects themselves, and not from their representatives. Copying should never begin the course of instruction, any more than arithmetic should be taught by the transcription of problems already solved. The process is a delusive kind of industry, requiring no effort of mind, and leaving the powers of invention and arrangement in a torpid state, which naturally lose their energy for want of exercise. A certain degree of mechanical dexterity is often acquired in this way by pupils who could not to save their lives draw a candlestick or a pair of snuffers. The work of Professor Goodison, though not of bulky dimensions, contains a full explanation of the subject, and furnishes a valuable aid to both teachers and pupils.

BOSTON LITERARY ITEMS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1866.

Longfellow's "Flower de Luce," an exquisite little volume, on toned paper, illustrated by Fenn, Perkins, Eytinge, Ward, and Coleman, is just out. It consists of 13 poems, some of which have now appeared for the first time.

This is the opening piece—the poem from which the volume takes its name:

FLOWER DE LUCE.

Beautiful lily, dwelling by still rivers,
Or solitary mere,
Or where the sluggish meadow brook delivers
Its waters to the weir!

Thou laughest at the mill, the whirr and worry
Of spindle and of loom,
And the great wheel that toils amid the hurry
And rushing of the flume.

Born to the purple, born to joy and pleasance,
Thou dost not toil nor spin,
But makest glad and radiant with thy presence
The meadow and the lin.

The wind blows and uplifts thy drooping banner,
And round thee throng and run
The rushes, the green yeomen of thy manor,
The outlaws of the sun.

The burnished dragon-fly is thine attendant,
And tilts against the field,
And down the listed sunbeam rides resplendent,
With steel-blue mail and shield.

Thou art the Iris, fair among the fairest,
Who, armed with golden rod,
And winged with the celestial azure, bearest
The message of some God.

Thou art the Muse, who far from crowded cities
Hauntest the sylvan streams,
Playing on pipes of reed the artless ditties,
That come to us as dreams.

O flower de luce, bloom on, and let the river
Linger to kiss thy feet!
O flower of song, bloom on, and make forever
The world more fair and sweet.

Lee & Shepard announce a new weekly illustrated magazine to be edited by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Edmund Kirke. The first number will be issued on New-Year's Day. It will be "devoted" to tales, travels, poems, sketches and essays. Charles T. Congdon, Richard B. Kimball, Postmaster Nasby, Frederick W. Shelton, Louisa M. Alcott, Jane G. Austin, Rose Terry, and other noted writers are announced as contributors. *The Daily Advertiser* announces, with becoming gravity, that this new periodical is to be called The Northern Lights, because it is expected to be—a roarer!

Bayard Taylor has been chartered by The Atlantic to make a new trip to the Old World and write a series of papers on the "By-ways of Europe."

Miss Louisa M. Alcott has returned from Europe, and is said to be writing a volume of European sketches.

The author of that popular novel, "Faith Gartney's Childhood" has another book on the stocks. It will be published by Ticknor & Fields.

The Life of Josiah Quincy by his son Edmund Quincy will not be published until Spring.

The second and concluding volume of the Life of John Winthrop by Robert C. Winthrop will be published next month.

Forsythe Willson, the author of "In State" and "In Sepulchre," which obtained considerable celebrity during the war, has a volume of poems in press. The name of it is "The Old Sergeant and other poems."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Chimney Corner Papers" will be gathered into a volume and published soon. She is now occupied on a novel for The Atlantic, which will probably take up all her time next year.

The Roberts Brothers have in press the "Memories of Madame Récamier; Her Friends and Correspondence." Translated and edited by Miss Luyster: "the Genius of Solitude, comprising the solitudes of Nature and of Man, with sketches of distinguished men who have led solitary lives:" By the Rev. Wm. R. Alger. "The Book of the Sonnett," edited with notes by Leigh Hunt and S. Adams Lee. Mr. Hunt contributes an Essay on Italian and English Sonnets and Sonneteers, with a selection of Sonnets enriched by the addition of original notes. Mr. Lee finishes the Essay on American Sonnets and Sonneteers with a selection of American Sonnets. This work will be in two volumes. Roberts Brothers have also in press "Winter Nights with the Young Folks" by Edmund Kirke.

Jean Ingelow's Poems published by Roberts Brothers have sold in the United States alone 27,000 copies of the American edition. A lavishly illustrated and richly bound edition of her poems is nearly ready for the market. It was got up in England, and a large edition imported for our market.

Wm. V. Spencer will issue "First Year in Europe," a new volume of Old World Sketches by George H. Calvert.

Lee & Shepard are about to issue a juvenile magazine called "Our Boys and Girls," edited by Oliver Optic.

J. E. Tilton announces "The American Journal of Horticulture and Florist's Companion;" an illustrated monthly magazine. "Our Solon Robinson's" name appear, among the contributors to General Horticulture. The list contains the names of many of the most eminent horticulturists in the country. This work is intended to be a specialty in rural literature—to occupy a field or garden hitherto comparatively neglected. Tilton also has in press a translation of Finette by Edward Laboulaye—a rich holiday book, on toned paper, and with 53 first class wood cuts executed in France.

Little, Brown & Co. have nearly out Schenkel's Characteristics of Jesus, translated by Wm. H. Furness, in two vols. 12mo. They issue to-day a pamphlet by Samuel Hooper on Custom-House frauds, which is making a local sensation.

Littel's Living Age, published since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, is retaining its hold in the market. Some 90 odd volumes of this standard periodical have been published. Littel has in press "Sir Brook Fossbroke:" a novel from Blackwood's Magazine.

Nichols & Noyes have in press a juvenile entitled "Climbing and Sliding," a book for boys by Mrs. Pike.

E. P. Dutton has in press "Ned Grant's Guest," by the author of Bertha Weisser; "Fannie and Robbie, a new book for the children of the Church;" (an Episcopal juvenile) and a devotional book—"Hours with the Lord," from the German.

The Constitutional Amendment has had a curious history in the lower branch of the Oregon Legislature. The telegraph first informed us of the ratification of the Amendment by both Houses of the Legislature. Later we learned that two Union members of the House having been unseated, a resolution was adopted by that body declaring that the "ratification of the Amendment did not express the will of the House, as it now stands, after being purged of its illegal members." This resolution was passed by 24 Yeas against 23 Nays, one Union member, Mr. Rosenheim of Portland, voting with the Democrats. A few days later, a motion to reconsider the disapproval of the ratification was passed, Mr. Rosenheim returning to his party, and on October 10 a new and final vote on the motion to disapprove the ratification was taken, and the motion negatived by 24 Yeas against 23 Nays—a strict party vote. Thus Oregon maintains its claim to be one of the States which ratified the Amendment, while Mr. Rosenheim has established for himself an unenviable reputation of imbecility.

Gen. John A. Logan, we hear from Washington, denies that he favors the impeachment of President Johnson. We supposed he would deny it. Gen. Logan has always been considered a man of practical common sense.

A TRIP TO COLORADO.

XXII.—GLIMPSES OF NEBRASKA.

Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 27, 1866.

Except that vegetables are earlier and more abundant, and that one is a little nearer to fruit and New-York newspapers, I do not find a great deal of difference between the civilization of Nebraska and that of Colorado. Omaha and Denver are places of about the same size—the latter probably the better built of the two. From this time on, the former will increase more rapidly, but when the railroad reaches Denver, I imagine the balance will be restored. The people of Omaha are convinced that their place will be another Chicago; and, as they see 600 buildings going up this season, we cannot so much wonder at their "great expectations." They certainly have a beautiful location—if the Missouri River were to be depended upon. The crescent hills, open toward the east, inclose a high, favorable shelf of land, upon which the city can spread for some time to come. It is three miles across to the Iowa hills, and the picturesque town of Council Bluffs, at their feet, so that they who reside in the higher part of Omaha enjoy a much broader and more beautiful view than can be had from any other place on the Missouri.

I devoted the first 24 hours to absolute rest, after my journey across the Plains. Moreover, the weather was truly African in its dry, intense heat, making sight-seeing so much of a task, that I deserve some credit for seeing anything beyond what the hotel windows allowed. In the pleasant company of Gov. Saunders and Mr. Frost, of the Pacific Railroad, I visited the hight on which the Capitol stands, the sulphur springs, and the extensive shops and works which the railroad company has erected within the past six months. What the latter has accomplished is really amazing. There is now rail enough on hand to reach Cottonwood, 100 miles beyond Fort Kearney, several splendid locomotives are waiting to be called into service, the manufacture of cars has commenced, and the grandest basis is already laid for carrying on the business of the road. The ties, mostly brought down from the Upper Missouri—whether of pine, elm or cotton-wood, are *burnetized* to render them durable. Some idea of the enormous expense of building the road may be obtained from the statement, that each tie, when put down in its place, has cost the company from one and a half to two dollars! The cost of bringing railroad iron, locomotives and machinery to Omaha is also very great, as there is no rail connection with the East. None of the lines through Iowa will be completed before next Summer.

The same process which I had noticed in Kansas—the gradual restoration of forests—may be observed here. The hills and valleys around Omaha, wherever they have been protected from fire, are rapidly being clothed with timber. Clumps of cottonwood and evergreens—sometimes small groves of the former—have been planted around the farm houses, which are built in dips and hollows of the boundless grassy waves of the landscape.

The country is one of the most beautiful I ever looked upon. A little more sandy, perhaps, than Kansas, but equally fertile, it presents the same general features. I am more than ever struck with the great difference between this region and that to the east of the Mississippi. Here, without very bold or prominent forms, there is none of the wearisome monotony of the prairie, as in Illinois; no unsightly clearings, rugged timber, or swampy tracts, as in Indiana and Ohio: but Nature has given the smoothness and finish which elsewhere comes from long cultivation, and in 20 years from now both Kansas and Nebraska will appear to be older than any other States west of the Alleghanies. They have little of the new, half-developed, *American* air about them; but suggest some region of Europe, from which war has swept away the inhabitants.

I crossed to Council Bluffs, which has an ancient substantial appearance, contrasted with Omaha. The people insisted that *their* rolling prairies, behind the bluffs, were even finer than those of Nebraska—which is scarcely possible. They (the people) have just awakened to the necessity of annexing themselves to the business world, and are now laboring to hurry the railroad through from Boonsborough. Some day, perhaps, the Missouri may leave the Omaha side of the valley and come back to them: at present, their distance from the steamboat landings is a great drawback. The settling of Montana, nevertheless, has given a new impulse to all the towns on the river. No less than 60 boats have gone up to Port Benton this season.

On Monday morning I took the steamer for Plattsmouth, some 25 or 30 miles below, by the river. I should have preferred the land journey, but for a heat of 102° in the shade, a wind like a furnace blast, and stifling dust. While the boat was in motion, a barely endurable temperature was produced, and I enjoyed, here and there, some lively glimpses of valleys on the Nebraska side, that of the Platte, especially being superb. Plattsmouth is nearly a mile below the junction of the rivers—a pleasant little place of a thousand inhabitants. Nothing but the heat prevented me from spending the rest of the day and evening very agreeably there.

On Tuesday to Nebraska City—40 miles further, by the river. There is little to note, on the way except the endless changes of the current, adding hundreds of acres to the meadows on one side, and undermining cottonwood forests on the other. Nebraska City is not seen to advantage from the river, to which it presents its narrowest side, the chief portion of the place—which has seven or eight thousand inhabitants—lying in the rear of the bluffs. It is an active, lively town, in spite of a predominance of the Missouri-Secesh element, as I am informed. I found a very comfortable hotel, and was indebted to an intelligent German physician for a drive around the hights toward evening. The heat was still my great torment.

There was no boat down the river on Wednesday, and as I had an engagement at Brownsville, 25 miles distant, I was obliged to have dealings with a livery stable. The extreme of extortion in this line had been reached, I imagined, in Kansas. I was mistaken. For the team I hired (driven by an ex-Rebel soldier) I was obliged to pay at the rate of *85 cents per mile!* This is double Colorado and treble California prices. I was unable to resist the outrage, for the liverymen of Nebraska City have a mutual agreement to swindle strangers, and do not interfere with each other's operations. This is one of the disadvantages of travel in the West. We are told that competition regulates prices: it does not. On the contrary, *combination* keeps them up. No people are so fleeced and flayed as ours. The law offers no protection, because our politicians fear to offend any portion of the voting classes. "They manage things differently in France."

Neither the consciousness of having been imposed upon (a mean, disagreeable sensation), nor the stifling heat of the day, could prevent me from enjoying to the full the magnificent country I traversed. During the five hours I was upon the road I never lost the keen sense of surprise and admiration, which I felt on climbing the first rise of land after leaving Nebraska City. The wide, billowy green, dotted all over with golden islands of harvest; the hollows of dark, glittering maize; the park-like clumps of timber along the courses of streams; the soft, airy blue of the distant undulations—these were the materials which went to the making up of every landscape, and of which, in their sweet, harmonious, pastoral beauty, the eye never grew weary. Not even when the sun burned with the stupefying fierceness of noon, and the vegetation seemed to crisp and shrivel in the fiery south-wind, did I wish to shorten the journey.

Brownville is a small, but pretty town, with a decided New-England atmosphere. By the time I reached it, I had decided that this should be my last day of mere sight-seeing, and my last evening of lecture, in such a temperature. I turned away from the enticements of Pawnee, and other interior districts, and resolutely set my face toward home. There was no boat the next day, but a stage for St. Joseph (between 80 and 90 miles distant) the same evening—consequently a splendid moon, with neither heat nor dust, for a considerable portion of the way. At 11 o'clock I said good-bye to the friends who had made my short stay so pleasant, and, making a virtue of an inevitable fact, decided that the night was too beautiful to be spent in slumber.

The records of the United States Land Office at Brownville show that 71,000 acres were entered in the district during the quarter ending June 30. As two-thirds of this amount were taken by actual settlers as homesteads—as the other districts of the Territory show very nearly an equal growth, and as the business of the present quarter, so far, keeps pace with the last, it is easy to estimate the increase of population for the year. It cannot be reckoned at less than 15,000, making the present population of the Territory about 75,000. When the splendid agricultural capacities of the country are better understood, the ratio of immigration will increase. Nebraska cannot much longer be kept out of the Union by A. J.'s one-man-power.

The night-journey was delicious. There was no other passenger, and I rode with the driver, a Union soldier from Massachusetts (how different from my Rebel of the day before!), for the sake of society. The meadows, thickets, groves and grain-fields near at hand were clearly revealed in the moonlight, but beyond them the scenery melted into a silvery indistinctness. The signs of dawn came only too soon, for with the first light of day I knew that the dewy freshness of the air would be lost. I still had an entire day of heat before me.

We stopped for breakfast at a place called Rulo (the true spelling would be *Rouleau*, after the first French settler), and then pushed onward toward the Kansas line. Across a bottom of almost incredible fertility, then a ferry over the beautiful Nemaha River, and we left Nebraska behind us. An Indian Reservation came next, and the sight of two gaily-dressed squaws on horseback, and two naked boys trying to catch a pony, seemed to give a totally different character to the scenery. It became again the rich, free wilderness.

During the day I had several fellow-passengers—a gentleman from the Cherokee country, an intelligent and gloriously loyal Missouri lady, and several specimens of the local population. The road ran some distance inland from the river, climbing long swells whence there were out-looks over ten or fifteen miles of magnificent country. All this region is being rapidly settled. Villages—the sure sign of permanent occupation—are springing up here and there, neat, substantial farm-houses are taking the place of the original cabins, and hedges of Osage orange are gradually creeping around the broad fields. When I first saw the bottoms of the Kaw and Smoky Hill Fork, in Kansas, nearly two months ago, it seemed to me that such extraordinary beauty and fertility must be exceptional; but, last week, I found the same thing repeated on the Platte, all the way from Cottonwood to Omaha. Now, I find it in the region intermediate between the two rivers, and from what I hear of the valleys of the Neosho, the Republican, the Big and Little Blues, the Nemaha and Loup Fork, I am satisfied that what I have seen is the ordinary, average type of all this country. I consider Kansas and Nebraska, with the Western portions of Iowa and Missouri, as *the largest unbroken tract of splendid farming land in the world.*

No one of us will live to see the beauty and prosperity which these States, even in their rude, embryonic condition, already suggest. The American of to-day must find his enjoyment in anticipating the future. He must look beyond the unsightly beginnings of civilization, and prefigure the state of things a century hence, when the Republic will count a population of two hundred millions, and there shall be leisure for Taste and Art. We have now so much ground to occupy, and we make such haste to cover it, that our growth is—and must be—accompanied by very few durable landmarks. All is slight, shabby and imperfect. Not until the greater part of our vacant territory is taken up, and there is a broad belt of settlement reaching from ocean to ocean, will our Western people begin to take root, consolidate their enterprise, and truly develop their unparalleled inheritance.

Traveling all day in a heat of more than 100° in the shade—the seventh day of such an extreme temperature—I hailed our approach to Elwood, opposite St Joseph, with inexpressible relief. During the afternoon we met a great many emigrant wagons, carrying "poor whites" from Missouri, Kentucky, and perhaps Tennessee, to lands of better promise. The lank, brown men stared at us from under their wild, bushy hair, with an expression of ignorant wonder; the mothers, with from four to six small, tow-headed children (usually "one at the breast"), sat uncomfortably upon piles of antediluvian furniture, and patiently endured heat, flies and dust. All of these people were but one degree removed from pure barbarism, and their loyalty must have had its root in instinct rather than intelligence.

If we could diversify the course of emigration it would be a great blessing to the country. A current from the North to the South, with a counter-current from the South to the North, would "reconstruct" the former Slave States more solidly than any political measure. At present, the movement is too much one way, and nothing shows the narrowness and blindness of the Southerners so much as their continued enmity toward the very class of men they most need.

At six o'clock this evening I reached the Missouri, and crossed to this place. Here I am at one of the termini of railroad connection with the Atlantic coast, and may consider my travels at an end. Here the picturesque ceases, and the tedious common-place begins. So here I close my communication with the readers of THE TRIBUNE, very much more fatigued by my experience than I trust they have been in the reading of them, and yet more refreshed and invigorated than the kindest of those who have followed me can possibly be. B. T.

VENICE.

THE EVACUATION OF VENICE, AND ITS OCCUPATION BY THE ITALIANS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VENICE, Oct. 24, 1866.

The scene in Venice, for these past seven days, passes in vividness even all that a correspondent of the American war has noted. Of that wild, wonderful struggle, the occupation of Richmond was the climax, in the picturesque and emotional, as well as in the historic view. Here, in my hotel on the Grand Canal, I recall its solemn enthusiasms and silent terror. I try to recall every feature of its landscape of flame and shadow; the consecutive explosions of its panic-stricken edifices, those architectural suicides that felt the desperate end of rebellion, and reeled and fell with its people. I see, again, in its half Pompeian streets, rolling with the lava of war, the spirits of the mountain-North erupted upon it, walking with almost fearful and infrequent huzzas, up the breaches of the blazing. I see the glazed faces of the waiting prisoners, at the bars of Libby, whitened with sorrow, and hectic with the hearing of the tramp of relief.

And I dare believe, composed as I try to be in this deliverance of Venice, that what I hear, see, feel and think, make an impression more fixed and more wonderful than the last prodigious tableau of our grand war. Think of it! Soldier and Citizen! whoever is bold to read this letter! how a generous and impatient people have been conquered by despotism for 70 long and burning years, and awoke only yesterday with every glorious emotion answered by complete and absolute fulfillment. Think, also, that these people had been independent and powerful for 800 years; that their transition from independence to slavery was not made by slow decadences, which prepare the necks of men for the yoke, but by a sudden leap from glory to chains. With arsenals all busy, like yours at Charlestown or Brooklyn; with beautiful mansions, like Fifth-ave's., fresh from the stone-cutter; with ships on the sea; a history great and vivid to its last page; bankers and speculators ardent as in Wall-st.; and a flag whose flutter in the wind made every man thrill, like the unwinding of our pale stars and purple stripes—these proud people were handed away into servitude without thought or warning—"without a reckoning, sent to their account!"

Think, also! you of the Great Republic, so keenly sensitive to what men write and say of your country's institutions! that scarcely were the bayonets of their conquerors familiar to the people of Venice, than scholars and citizens of neighboring or remote nations, but lately their equals and rivals, came to see their shame and celebrate it. They walked down the splendid wretchedness of Venice pitifully or superciliously, and made its power and decline the subject of their songs, dramas and orations. It was as if New-York or Boston were suddenly seized and desecrated by the Englishman or the Spaniard, and florid or swarthy tourists among us wrote books and letters from the Battery or Bunker Hill, describing our monuments and our misery. All this the men and women of Venice felt to the quick. They were singularly like the American people in pride and sensitiveness. All their glory became their reproach, and to the spectacle of their prostration their sons were to be accustomed. No new material good came to balance the account of their spiritual and national penury. On the contrary, their conquerors built over against them a rival city to drain the remains of their riches. They grew poor as well as enslaved. The taxes they paid were applied to ruin them forever. Yet with this fearful incubus, political and pecuniary, they did no rash act of suicide, contemplated no exile, fell into no unmanly despair. The history of man shows few equal examples of beautiful sadness and everlasting devotion. Disarmed, they wore the bayonet at their hearts. At every chance they rushed to arms. They grew in brotherly love the older they grew under tyranny. No bravo's daggers revenged them. Open war and indomitable patriotism were their appeals. And it so happened that the benignity and wisdom which chasten men to justice and sobriety, purified Venice to nobler charities. Her aristocracy, unused to labor, grew poor and helpless. Her commons, used to hunger, submission and toil, felt that freedom, when it should come, must be of a better sort than they had known. Therefore, Venice is to-day a city educated in the light of modern republicanism, united in one consummated desire, the last but one of the great municipal republics of the South to forego its exclusive ambition, and assent to the least onerous of existing monarchical governments.

THE QUADRILATERAL EVACUATED.

You are with me, therefore, on the last Austrian train that takes the rail toward the Adriatic. We have been bowled across the great Lombardy plains, fertile with olive and mulberry, maize and vine, a great dewy basin, deep in mountains, far off tipped with snow, but nearer dyed in the Italian clouds; and when we have passed the last rice fields, whose morasses are now only green and rank with surface life, we shoot upon a prospect reaching down from the north of a lake like an inland sea, parting like a blue-veined hand the flushed and squalid Alps. This is the Lake of Garda, the largest of the soft estuaries of Italy, as beautiful as any, and more than any commemorated by battle. Through its long, tapering length ran the boundary line between Italy and Austria. Valleys beyond it darted up to the sides of the Tyrolean Alps. Parallel with it ran the river Adige, only one narrow ridge of mountains between, the natural and most direct route to Austria. Out of it shot the Mincio, whose dreaded "elbows" have checked aspiration very long, not to mention "the sympathies of youth." It stands in the angle of the Quadrilateral like a stretch of the brightest sky, in whose shining edges the liveliest lightnings leap. Gunboats of the opposing nations went cruising upon it. A month ago their thunders broke noon and midnight. And at the southern tip of the Lake of Garda, low-set, boggy, dirty, with soldiery and their *commissariat*, the little town of Peschiera nestles, like a Crotan village, under the parapets of the Alps. Its streets are rude; its people are poor; it is swallowed up in moats and bastions, whose grimy brick hights go, acres long, wallowing about it. The Mincio, which divides these, is a shallow stream, passing paltry islets, no bigger than the Hedgemain, or Bull Run, and it cuts in half the rolling landscape, with here and there to the south a conical hill to break it. Each rise of ground in the eye, as far off as the horizon, is a redan, a lunette, a rifle-pit, a tower, a low zig-zag of field works. They commence at the eye, in stockades whose cannon are as frequent as the separate palisades. They go climbing every rise, descending every swell, a gun in the prospect to intercept every sunbeam. Far off, you see a tall tower cap a cliff, and stray into the remote sky. This is Solferino. As far, more eastward, a church tower, narrow and lofty, floats out of the chaos of parapets. This is Custozza. Around this perch of yours the irresolute foot of battle has retreated and returned for one-half the years of its history. The confluence of streams and destinies makes it the natural battle-ground between the Saxon and the Roman races. Of old its separate cities were fortified, but when the German got possession of it permanently, he went to work, with cold, calculating assiduity, to make it past fighting for. It resembles, seen from Peschiera or Verona, the great bare plain of Manassas, a little more rolling, perhaps, but its defenses, though frequent, are small and isolated, except at its four great fortresses. It is not so well defended as was Richmond. The natural obstacles to getting possession of it are not equal to those of any important strategic point celebrated by the late Rebellion in America. The quadrilateral can give forage to an army of 300,000 men, yet its extreme confines are not two days' march apart. The few people who live upon it, in separate farms, are wretched and almost savage. They have been hunted by repeated battle into cellars and ditches, insulted by common soldiery, trespassed upon, broken. The villages are all bullet-pierced, showing each a great slim shaft of church-tower, raised up like a testimony against slaughter.

PESCHIERA, VERONA, AND MANTUA GIVEN UP.

To-day, Wednesday, the 17th of October, in the midst of embrowning foliages, a naked flag-staff rises over the town of Peschiera. At noon a group of men in uniform gathered within the emptied citadel. His Majesty (Apostolic) of Austria gives over to His Majesty (earliest Defender of the Faith) of France the fort and outworks of Peschiera. His Majesty of the latter hands them over at once to the municipality of Peschiera. Then on the naked flag-staff a tri-color runs up—a flag not so beautiful as ours at home, but better and brighter than the black and yellow of the stranger; it is a tri-color, green, white and red, emblazoned in the white center with a Gothic cross. No sooner does it show above the halyards than from the Lake of Garda, now all Italian, every gunboat, native or purchased, sends flame and thunder. From every poor, bedizened window of the town the same serene colors are floated. There is no courtesan so base, no aristocrat so proud, that she does not fling them forth. The footpad and the student wear them in miniature at their button-hole. They rise from every swell and eminence of this deadly quadrilateral as if a vegetation of emerald, white and crimson had sprung for

A MONTH AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIA MOUNTAINS AND COAL MINES.

[FOURTH ARTICLE.]

I think the promise was made in the preceding letter, to tell how the gauge of all railroads in the United States can easily be made equal, so that a locomotive could be run from Connecticut to California, or from New-York to New-Orleans. The want of this even gauge was sorely felt during the war, when all the railways in the country were declared military roads, and placed under the command of Gen. D. C. McCallum, as the General Superintendent of the largest railway system ever committed to the care of one man on earth. Then, too, it became necessary to seize all the engines and cars which were being built, wherever they were to be found, for the use of the army; and in adapting them to use, the great disadvantages of having tracks upon five different gauges became manifest, as it has long been to all persons who have given the subject any consideration.

But having been built of these various widths, it has heretofore been thought impossible to alter them so, to make a universal gauge. In my visit to Scranton, I think I learned how it can be done without being an enormous expense.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Road is a six-foot gauge. It unites with the Bloomsbury Road at Scranton, and at "Junction" with the New-Jersey Central, both of which are narrow tracks. All that was necessary was to lay a third rail. The Erie Road did the same thing from Jersey City to Sufferns.

To change the gauge of all the railways in the country, all that is necessary is to lay a third rail. Let Congress declare them all military and post roads, and fix the gauge at whatever width a convention of railroad engineers, experts and superintendents, assembled under Congressional authority, may determine most advisable for the general interest of the whole country.

JUAREZ AND ORTEGA.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

NEW-YORK STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

IMPEACHMENT.

SPEECH OF BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

DELIVERED AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NOV. 24, 1866.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1866.

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THE TRUE BASES OF RECONSTRUCTION.

About to start for some weeks' sojourn in the West, whence I cannot readily and constantly confer with the general public, I wish to leave my contribution to the general mass of suggestion and criticism touching the true bases of National restoration and concord so plainly set forth that it cannot be misquoted nor misapprehended.

That I have long held the main foundations of a genuine, enduring resettlement of our disturbed and upturned National structure to be UNIVERSAL AMNESTY and IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE, must be tolerably well known. It only remains to be said that I commend them not as reciprocal concessions but as common benefits. I trust our great differences are to be composed and ended by no grudging, higgling compromise—no peanut dicker. It is essential to the North that the South should be thoroughly tranquilized and reassured: it is essential to the South that her principal body of Agricultural Laborers—her peasant cultivators—should live and labor in contentment based on perfect trust that their rights of person and property—their earnings and their homes—are as secure and inviolate as those of the proudest magnate in the land. There is no Northern, no Southern interest in the premises, but a common interest of the whole American People.

I am for Universal Amnesty—so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned—even though Impartial Suffrage should for the present be resisted and defeated. I *did* think it desirable that Jefferson Davis should be arraigned and tried for treason; and it still seems to me that this might properly have been done many months ago. But it was not done then; and now I believe it would result in far more evil than good. It would rekindle passions that have nearly burned out or been hushed to sleep; it would fearfully convulse and agitate the South; it would arrest the progress of reconciliation and kindly feeling there; it would cost a large sum directly and a far larger indirectly; and—unless the jury were scandalously packed—it would result in a non-agreement or no verdict. I can imagine no good end to be subserved by such a trial, and—holding Davis neither better nor worse than thousands of others—would have him treated as they are.

I hope to see Impartial Suffrage established by very general consent. Many will favor it because they hold it eminently wise and just; others because they are tired of contention about negroes, and wish to put an end to it. And the one simple, obvious mode of taking the negro out of politics is just to treat him as a man. He will cease to be an object of special interest or championship from the hour that the law disregards the immaterial circumstance of his color and treats him only as a human being.

I trust the States will generally accord to Blacks the common rights of Manhood, irrespective of the Nation and of each other; and I trust they will agree to place those rights under the protection of the Federal Constitution. This may not, in one sense, be necessary; yet it is best to leave no "loop to hang a doubt upon." The whole country needs absolute peace and rest. I am very willing that each State should impose a moderate poll-tax on every citizen, and allow no one to vote who shall not have seasonably paid this tax. I hold that lunatics, idiots, criminals, vagrants and public paupers, have no natural right to vote, and that they ought not to be enfranchised. If there be negroes—as I presume there are—who choose to prowl over the country, begging and stealing, I think these should not be allowed to vote. But every honest, diligent, industrious, useful citizen, however lowly, ought to be a voter; and that State is weakened and imperiled which excludes any such from her electoral body.

I dislike the suggestion of an "intelligence" basis for suffrage. Let us not be deluded by false analogies and vague abstractions. In a State where each child grows up within sight of free school-houses wherein he is more than welcome to be a pupil, it is perfectly reasonable to prescribe that those only who can read may vote. Where half the people have not only been denied all public facilities for education, but have grown up under laws which made teaching them a crime, the case is very different. Establish common schools in the South, and you may fairly prescribe that no one shall vote *after* 1876 who does not know how to read. But do not put out a man's eyes and then punish him for blindness.

It would be morally impossible to enforce fairly and uniformly an intelligence test in the South. Just think of Mayor Monroe, with his chief of police and first marshal, sitting as a board on the eve of an exciting election to determine how many and which of the Blacks of New-Orleans were so literary as they should be to make them voters! Fancy the Copperheads of Southern Maryland passing on the literary pretensions of their late slaves, from whom they feared defeat in an exciting political contest! The bare attempt to enforce such a test at the South will manifestly inflame and distract that entire region. I trust it will be forborne.

I commend Impartial Suffrage as required by the true interest of all concerned; yet I cannot admit that it is a matter in which the North has no rightful concern. The Blacks are a portion not merely of the Southern but of the American People. They played an important and beneficent part in our great Civil War. We cannot ignore the obligations springing from our necessity and their loyalty. I hold that honor and good faith absolutely constrain those who triumphed in that struggle to take care that their humble supporters and backers shall not be made to suffer for taking the side of the Union. To say now, in view of the recent past, "Let the Southern negroes have such rights only as their White (late Rebel) fellow-citizens shall see fit to accord them," would be ingratitude and perfidy such as might well invoke the lightnings of heaven. No matter at what cost, we of the North must take care that the Southern Blacks are not left at the mercy of that diabolic spirit which manifested itself through the late massacres of Memphis and New-Orleans.

"But there is the Federal Constitution in your way," I hear objected.

Perhaps I do not comprehend the force of this objection. Let me illustrate my view of it by a familiar example. Suppose Gen. Grant, when he first approached the boundary of Tennessee—but no, let us suppose that Gen. Lee, when in 1863 he reached the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, had found his way barred by a pompous, puffy personage, who accosted him as follows: "Sir, I give you notice that this is the 'sacred soil' of Pennsylvania; I am one of her magistrates, and, in her name and authority, and in virtue of that Federal Constitution which you have sworn to obey, I command you to turn back!"—it is just possible that the General would have ordered the justice to get out of the way, but more probable that he would have simply kept on without vouchsafing the judicial magnate a word.

We have been engaged in a fierce, desperate, protracted struggle for the very existence of the Republic, whereof the Constitution is but an incident. (I know there were those nominally on our side who said they fought for the Constitution; but I never heard of their hurting anybody.) In the progress of that struggle, it became necessary to call the Blacks to the rescue of the imperiled Nation. Had we made them no promises whatever, our obligations resulting from our peril and their services in averting it would not have been essentially lessened. Had we been worsted, they must have shared our misfortune, and gone under the feet of the triumphant Rebels. Had we ended the struggle by treaty or compact, they must have been governed by the terms of that compact. But we were *not* worsted; we did not compromise nor end the war by treaty; we were entirely and absolutely triumphant; and I hold it a moral obligation thence resulting that we shall guarantee and secure their absolute, perfect freedom. To prove unfaithful to this obligation is to bury ourselves in perfidy and enduring shame. And this responsibility, springing directly from the National rescue from ruin, I hold far before and above the letter of the Constitution.

The soundness and urgency of this view would not have been so palpable had the Rebels, after the utter collapse and disappearance of their Confederacy, evinced a grain of common sense. Had they so acted that their friends might have plausibly argued that the Blacks were safe in their hands, we might have guessed, or trusted, or hoped, that the most vital rights of the Freedmen would be respected and shielded by State action; and there upon gone to sleep. But the last shots of the war had barely ceased to echo when Southern legislatures, assembled by Mr. Johnson's Provisional Governors, began to concoct and enact laws bearing exclusively on the Freedmen which would have disgraced the worst days of Egyptian or of Algerine despotism. For instance: no reasonable person ever objected, while Slavery existed, to laws placing the Blacks in Slave States under police surveillance, and forbidding them to keep or bear arms; but such acts became absurdly tyrannical from the moment wherein Slavery disappeared; and the wrenching of their arms by Rebels from honorably discharged Union soldiers, under color of State authority, solely because the Unionists were Blacks, was a very cowardly mode of renewing the war of Rebellion. So of all acts revived or reenacted which shut Blacks out of the witness-box in cases where only Whites were parties, or inflicted on them any kind of disability which was at the same time an indignity. This kind of legislation (see *McPherson's Manual*) was common to all the Rebel States, though that of Mississippi was probably the worst. I rejoice that South Carolina has had the good sense to repeal her share of it, and I hail her action in this respect as greatly conducive to an early restoration of the Union. But it is proved unsafe to trust to local authority and opinion, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow: we must place the essential rights of every American citizen under the express guardianship of the Federal Constitution. That will be the end of controversy; until then, even unsuccessful attempts to abridge them will prove a grave and general calamity.

I have said that I favor both Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage on their respective merits, each without regard to the other. I hold that the North is bound to insist on Manhood Suffrage—not in the South only, but in every State and Territory—because of the service required of and rendered by the Blacks in putting down the Rebellion—that it would be perfidy and baseness, in view of all the facts, *not* to insist on this. I hold the South bound to accord Suffrage to the Blacks, as an important and useful, though humble, portion of her people, whom it is her interest as well as her duty to conciliate and satisfy, even though the North did not desire it. There is no conflict between the interests and duties of the North on one side and the South on the other—what is best for each, or either, is best for both—the only collision is between their respective resentments and prejudices. The North wants to keep at least the leading Rebels under ban indefinitely; the South—that is, a majority of the dominant caste at the South—wants to keep the negroes under foot—despised, powerless, and often abused by the White ruffians, whose crimes the better class disavow, but neither prevent nor punish. The loyal North has demonstrated her ability to keep the Rebels out of Congress; the Rebel South has likewise proved her power to prevent indefinitely the due ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. This dead-lock affords to those whom I must consider the more generous and far-seeing minds of either section an opportunity which, once lost, may never return. Even though the South were able to force her leaders into Congress, they could not hope for full restoration to power and public favor; even though the North were able to force Impartial Suffrage on the South, it would prove of little value while resisted by a strong majority of the dominant caste there. But let North and South strike hands on the basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage, and the resulting peace will be perfect, all-embracing and enduring. Each section will gain everything and lose really nothing.

As to how the Blacks will vote if enfranchised, I have not inquired, and do not care to know. That they will not vote for the reëstablishment of Slavery, nor for their own disfranchisement, nor to exalt to power those who burn their school-houses and mob their camp-meetings, I take to be self-evident. They may make some mistakes at first; but experience will tend steadily to their diminution and correction. I do not concur with the careful mother who insisted that her son must be kept out of the water till he should have learned to swim. And I feel confident that Blacks, like other men, will vote first to secure their own rights, then to promote the welfare of their country.

If the South shall insist on her abstract right to hold the Blacks as a subject race, the North will doubtless insist on the indefinite disfranchisement of all the prominent Rebels, and matters will thus go on as they have gone for the last year. I must still cherish my opinion that this is unwise; but I shall stand with my own people, while awaiting the calmer and wiser view that I am confident must ultimately prevail. The disinterested will say, "Let the Rebels remain under the ban so long as they insist on keeping the Blacks there"—and they will say so with ample reason. If the adjustment I urge should ultimately fail, and, in the mutations of party ascendency, the Rebels should be let up and the Blacks be kept down, I shall regret it as much for the sake of the South as of the North; and I shall feel that the blame does not all attach to the South. And, whatever the immediate issue, I shall bate no jot of heart or hope that at last—and at no very distant day—our people will be thoroughly harmonized and united on the basis of Impartial and Universal Freedom. H. G.

A NEW TARIFF—BUT NOT FOR PROTECTION.

The Commissioner of Revenue, Mr. Wells, is now engaged, by command of the Secretary of the Treasury, in preparing a comprehensive scheme for *the rigid equalization of our internal and external taxes*, and a simplification of the internal revenue system. This will be submitted to Congress, which will be called upon by the country to adopt such legislation as will give us a *tariff not for protection but for revenue*.
[New-York Evening Post, Nov. 20.

The Post is the organ of the importers, and is likely to be well informed in regard to the character of the Tariff which is being devised in the Treasury Department, as a substitute for the bill passed by an overwhelming majority in July last by the House of Representatives, but unfortunately hung up in the Senate. There is, however, an astounding statement in the above paragraph, which we would fain class with the impudent fiction that the high rates of the present Tariff are killing out many of our important manufactures (!), but which may indeed be true. This is a phenomenal time in politics—why should the National Economy be exempt from phenomenal treachery or phenomenal stupidity?

The importers' organ informs the country that a "comprehensive scheme for the rigid equalization of our internal and external taxes" is being prepared by Mr. Wells. Such "equalization" would be Free Trade. The customs duty which protects the American laborer in his competition with European labor would be neutralized by an equal tax upon the product of his industry. It is difficult to credit that such a novelty in taxation and the raising of revenue is actually to be offered to Congress for acceptance; yet, if language means anything, we are having a Tariff prepared for us, in which the duties, so far as they are protective, are to be countervailed by equivalent domestic taxes. If "the rigid equalization" our country's industry is threatened with shall simply aim, so far as our importations are concerned, to strike a horizontal level through all classes of foreign goods, so as to make our "external taxes" equal, the coming Tariff will be a malformed marvel to which Congress will accord but few gasps of life.

But there is no doubt that the bill which Mr. Wells is preparing is one that is acceptable to *The Post* as a measure that "will give us a tariff, not for protection, but for revenue." This is indeed unwelcome intelligence—not that we have the slightest apprehension that the XXXIXth Congress will pass any such bill, but we regret to see again an organized hostility within the United States against the labor of the United States. We regret to learn that the influence of any branch of our Government is not to be harmonious with the people's development of their country's resources, but is to take sides with foreign workingmen in their struggle to force our workingmen out of their own markets.

Gentlemen Free Traders! you are doomed to defeat. You can not, and you will not, fasten upon this nation "a tariff for revenue and not for protection." Such tariffs we have repeatedly tried, thanks to you, and every one of them brought private and public bankruptcy in their trains—shut up shops, mills, and factories—made idlers and beggars of hundreds of thousands of our workingmen and women—made agriculture unprofitable—covered the land with debts—cut off incomes—filled our poor-houses, and overburdened our charities. You might as well hope to reëstablish at the ballot-box the Slaveholders' Rebellion as to destroy or harm the Manufacturing Industry of this country by the vote of the XXXIXth or the XLth Congress. YOU CAN'T DO IT!

RESUMPTION—ALARM.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I give you undue credit for financial acumen if you do not see that it is not so much owing to a redundant currency that the high prices of which we complain prevail as it is to a habit which has become chronic of putting on large profits for labor and all the productions of industry. The cure for this—if it need one, which is questionable, as it favors the middling and lower classes—is to stimulate the industries and producing powers of the country, by keeping up an even and easy money market until the supply of commodities is equal to the demand. Even the suggestion made by you, favoring the idea of an immediate return to Specie Payments, is paralyzing and cruel—and the more cruel, as it is a needless threatening of what seems to judicious men to be at this time impracticable.
Yours truly, SALUS POPULI.

Remarks by the Tribune.

I. If our correspondent thinks he makes anything by asserting that the present high prices are owing to a general grasping for large profits, and not to a redundant currency, so be it; but he seems to us only to afford a fresh exemplification of John Quincy Adams's oft-quoted line

"And if we cannot alter *things*,
By Job! we'll change their names, Sir!"

The source of our business perturbations and inflations is the fact that a dollar is no sum in particular, but, after the similitude of Hamlet's cloud, is almost anything you please. Whenever a dollar shall come again to *mean* a dollar, that fact will be found a great check to those flights of imagination in the way of prices, whereto milkmen and bootblacks are just as prone as pork monopolists and grain speculators.

II. Our correspondent thinks the real cure—if cure there should be—for inflation, is to "stimulate the industries and producing powers of the country." Why, you innocent soul! we all know this! But you think industry may be stimulated by making what passes for money plentiful and cheap—and this is true to a limited extent—but you don't get boys to hoe corn for even $2 per day when they think they can make $5,000 by flying their kites in Wall-street. Our cities are all bloated with people who ought to be growing corn and turnips, but who will not believe it, because they choose to hang on here and "take the chances" of boring or worrying some one into giving them a place or a job whereby they can make money faster or easier than by farming. The health of the body politic absolutely requires that a few hundred thousand of these should be starved back into the cornfields they should never have deserted.

III. "Salus" thinks the bare "suggestion" of a return to Specie Payments "paralyzing and cruel." Well, what do you propose to do about it? We who differ from you believe our views as right and important as you believe yours. We hold that our present inflated, irredeemable currency is demoralizing our people, damaging industry, stimulating baleful speculation, impeding the construction of railroads and buildings, and heaping up mountains of debt abroad through the exportation of our National obligations to pay for luxuries and fripperies that we might far better do without. Do you think we ought to stifle our convictions because yours are different? If not, what are you driving at?

IV. We cannot find room to repeat arguments in favor of a currency equal in value to the silver dollars and dimes it purports to represent—equal to real dollars, because readily exchangeable therefor at par—and it does not seem to us necessary. We offer the Multiplication Table, the Rule of Three, and the whole Science of Numbers, in support of our position. If these do not convince you, pray procure and read Mr. Webster's two speeches of 1815–16 in favor of collecting the revenue only in coin or its equivalent. Nobody attempted to answer him—in their simplicity, they did not suppose there was any answer to the proposition that twice two make four. If any one will try to answer those speeches, and thinks he has succeeded, we may look to see if there need not be something more said on our side of the question. Until then, we stand on Mr. Webster's logic as unanswerable.

THE COTTON TAX.

Our Chamber of Commerce is very busy and very anxious concerning the tax of three cents per pound on all the Cotton grown in this country, payable on its removal from the collection (Congress) district in which it was grown. We heartily agree with the Chamber in regarding this tax, with all other taxes, as essentially an evil. There is the Income Tax, for instance, which we were recently compelled to pay, though the income whereon it was levied had all vanished months before—"gone glimmering through the mist of things that were," and never more to be seen or heard of. It would have been more agreeable to us not to pay that tax, coming, as it did come, on the back of so many others; but the collector, though polite, was firm, and, when the last day of grace came, we had to fork over. Other folks, we presume, are treated just so; and why not the holders of Cotton?

The Committee of the Chamber say:

"To continue a tax upon Cotton is only to discourage its cultivation in the best cotton lands of the world, as ours are, and to encourage it in the worse lands of India, Egypt and Brazil, where they would be ready enough to devote much of their soil to other purposes, as soon as we begin to throw crops of three or four millions of bales on the markets of Europe at the lowered prices which would naturally ensue."

—If the intention here was to inculcate the belief that the growers of Cotton on "the worse lands of India, Egypt and Brazil" pay no tax, the assertion should have been squarely made, so that it could have been squarely met. As it is, it amounts only to this—Take off the tax, and our Cotton-growers could ruin their rivals, who cultivate "the worse lands" aforesaid. We question the fact; and we further maintain that the result contemplated, if attainable, would be undesirable. The South might far better set her widows and orphans at work spinning and weaving her Cotton on her own soil than attempt to underwork and run out the Cotton-growers of India, Egypt and Brazil. And the Cotton-tax strongly encourages and tends to develop the Cotton manufacture at the South—a consummation most desirable for the industry of the South, but not so palpably advantageous to the commerce of New-York.

The Committee proceed to say:

"Your Committee are unable to find a satisfactory reason in favor of this tax. As a question of revenue, it may yield 18 or 20 millions, without compensating for the injury done to national prosperity. The result of the operation, then, is that Government is paying high salaries to a multitude of men to collect the tax, and to not a few to pay it away again in drawbacks upon Cotton fabrics exported, when it would have been better for all concerned if there had been no tax at all."

—So far as this is an argument at all, it bears directly against the whole system of Excise or Internal Taxation. Every internal tax may be said to operate adversely to "National prosperity;" and, if we are to repeal one on that ground, why not another, and another? Petroleum is only produced on a very limited area; yet every barrel of, it had to pay $1 excise for many months.

Congress greatly reduced our internal taxes last session, and the revenue has considerably fallen off in consequence. We judge it barely adequate to the reduction of the principal of our National Debt by One Hundred Millions per annum. We protest against taking off another penny without imposing a full equivalent. The present tax-bill would just about extinguish our Debt in twenty years. We are for paying the Debt, and insist that the scale of taxation shall be graduated to that end. It is hard to pay heavy taxes for twenty years; it would be harder still to pay them forever: and that is the practicable alternative now presented. If we take off one tax, we shall take off another; and there will be no stop till we get down to merely paying our current expenses and accruing interest. We may not sympathize with the negroes of the South, oppressed by the Cotton-tax, so much as Mr. Opdyke does; but we will joyfully concur in taking off taxes by wholesale whenever we shall have paid the National Debt.

GOVERNOR WORTH'S MESSAGE.

The Constitutional Amendment is unanimously rejected by the Southern States. The Legislatures of Texas, Georgia, and Alabama, and the Lower House of Arkansas, have refused to ratify it. Gov. Orr of South Carolina, and Gov. Humphreys of Mississippi, have advised its rejection. There is no hope of its adoption by Virginia or Louisiana. Gov. Marvin of Florida, in his recent message, opposes it, and Gov. Worth, in his message to the North Carolina Legislature, submits a long argument, intended to show that the proposition is tyrannical, and that the South would be dishonored in accepting it.

Dismissing as unworthy of notice Gov. Worth's quibbling over the fifth section, which gives Congress the power to enforce the others by appropriate legislation, we find him assuring the Legislature that the people of his State, "with a singular approach to unanimity," desire a restoration of their constitutional relations with the American Union. We have no doubt of it, and only wish that they had taken a speedier way to obtain their wishes by electing Gen. Dockery. If they are in a hurry, they must concede something to the Union; some guarantee must be given other than the abolition of Slavery, for that was not given by the Rebel States, but extorted by the war. It is amusing to find the Governor quoting the Rebellion itself as an instance of the magnanimity of the Southern people. "In the face of circumstances rendering it nearly impossible, they have paid its Government the taxes of former years, laid when another *de facto* government, whose powers they could not have resisted if they would, was making levies in money and kind almost greater than they could bear. They acquiesced in the extinction of Slavery, which annihilated more than half their wealth; they have borne with patience the exclusion of their Senators and Representatives from the halls of Congress, where they have had no one to contradict or explain the most exaggerated misrepresentations, or even to make known their grievances." Gov. Worth wonders how long this "unnatural condition" will continue. We think we may answer that it will last as long as the refusal of the Rebel States to meet in a proper spirit the advances of the Government. We cannot think it is very meritorious that the people of North Carolina pay United States taxes; we do it without vaunting our virtue; and if they, also, consented to pay taxes to support the Rebellion, we are sorry for their folly, but do not see why that should be a reason for immediately admitting their Representatives to Congress. As for their grievances, they may urge them with more propriety when they show some disposition to admit ours; we hear much of what the South has suffered, but it is too late to represent the United States as the aggressor, or to affect ignorance of the unparalleled sacrifices by which the victory of the Union was won. Injury! it is all on our side—except that injury which the guilty party must receive when the laws of the nation are enforced.

Gov. Worth closes with a suggestion of which we doubt the sincerity. The sneer of the following paragraph is apparent:

"The people of the South, whether from prejudice or not, it is immaterial to the view I take, do not regard the negro as their equal. He is not allowed the right of suffrage. The North insists that this prejudice of the South does cruel wrong to the Africans among us. They are very poor, and few of them have acquired local attachments by ownership of land. The results of emancipation have made the whites poor also, and the uncertain condition of our Federal relations prevents the influx of capital or population. Enterprise is paralyzed. Few are able to employ laborers and pay them liberally. On the other hand, the dominant States are rich in all of these. The wages of labor are much greater than we can pay. In many of them are public lands of great fertility, which the laws give to actual settlers at a moderate price. In one of these States a portion of the people have given an earnest of the principles they profess by electing two Africans as members of their State Legislature. Everything seems to invite their emigration to the dominant States; but most of them are too poor to pay for moving. This difficulty may be overcome by directing the appropriation made to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau to defraying the traveling expenses of those who may choose to move, allowing each one to choose the State or Territory to which he would go. When thus left free and aided to go where they may think their conditions will be bettered, no grounds will be left for further sectional strife as to their government. Who that would avoid the rock on which our ship of State is threatened with wreck will object to this scheme of reconciliation? It is clear that the Northern States will not object to it. It will place the negroes voluntarily emigrating to them under their immediate guardianship, where they can look after their personal protection, and mental and moral culture much more discreetly than they can by a Freedmen's Bureau, or any other machinery while they remain here. I am sure North Carolina will not object to this scheme."

No doubt, the refusal of such a proposition as this would be quoted as a proof of the hostility of the North to the Freedmen, and its unwillingness to receive them as citizens. Gov. Worth knows better than to suppose that the United States is to become an Emigration Bureau for the removal of four millions of people. He knows very well that it is not its business to transport laborers from one State to another, and equally well that its legislation for the Freedmen has been intended for the protection of its citizens on the soil where they stand and in the homes they have chosen. If the Freedmen of North Carolina choose to come to the North, that is their business, not Gov. Worth's, nor that of Congress, and it is only the duty of the United States Government to see that wherever they go or stay they shall not be the victims of unjust local laws. That is all, and that is enough for an impartial Government, except in the special aid it has extended through the Freedmen's Bureau to the poor people whose necessities the Southern States are unable to relieve. But discussion of this subject is unnecessary. When Gov. Worth says to his Legislature, "I respectfully recommend that you propose this plan of national reconciliation to the Congress of the United States," we remind him that North Carolina is not in a position to propose terms, but to receive them. And if the Governor is really foolish enough to forget the decencies that should control a State so lately in rebellion against the Union, let him, at least, propose his plans with a show of good faith, and without a useless affectation of satire.

John D. Defrees, late Public Printer, is suggested in several Indiana journals as a candidate for U. S. Senator from that State, vice Gen. Henry S. Lane, who declines a reëlection.

Mr. Defrees has for a quarter of a century been a leading citizen of Indiana, honorably identified with her progress and history, and never held an office, so far as we can recollect, but that of Public Printer, in which he earned far more than he received. Indiana can hardly have a more upright and capable citizen; and, while we do not know what other names may be submitted to the Legislature, we feel sure that Mr. D.'s election would be a wise and satisfactory choice. We speak not of claims; nobody has any claim to a public trust; but the country has a right to the services of her ablest and worthiest citizens.

WHITE OR BLACK?

Good Justice Sutherland, who rules in the Supreme Court, may or may not have a wart upon his nose; and a wart on one's physiognomy may be either a well-spring of pleasure or a blot of defilement, according as the wearer thereof is convivially or maliciously disposed. A mole on an open countenance has been regarded as proof of long-lost brotherhood of some kind or other; but we have never heard that wart or mole were Crowner's proof that the spotted person had committed a murder, and deserved to die in a ditch. Remote country districts have been worked upon internally by the baleful squint of the evil eye; swine and kine are said to have been dispirited out of all flesh by the rolling sorcery of this terrible optic; but we are not aware that the most "gicaro-eyed" of voters has yet been challenged at the polls. Judges have been known to grow red in the face, and talk objurgatively, but no one supposed that they were Indian savages. It is common for epicures, tapsters, rum-dealers, and bibbers of long-standing, to swell, blossom, sprout, and turn all sorts of colors gratuitously or on emotional provocation; but no one supposed that they were barrels, or balloons, sensitive plants or nuisances, unless arrested for taking up too much of the side-walk; and no one has seen fit to question their right to the franchise when they have carried their baggage and colors victoriously to the polls. Men have turned blue in certain crises of fortune, and dyspeptics yellow; but the former were never accounted negroes, or the latter mulattoes. All sorts of excrescences have grown on the human frame; and flesh has been heir to many ills which are no part of the natural constitution; yet the man who has a tumor on his leg, or his nose out of joint, or an eye put out, or his face in a furnace of trial, may travel to the polls, and, in very spite of his comfort and other men's, vote the Democratic ticket in order to put down the Health law. A man without a scalp is now and then in great request among prairie politicians, and men without heads are always in demand on election day to vote a bad ticket. There has been no restriction of the franchise as regards that influential portion of our fellow-citizens having bald heads; the story of the forty bears and the Constitution have conserved for them alike the veneration of the young and the middle-aged. Hair long and black may be taken as proof of Indian or Italian birth; hair crisp or curly may signify aristocracy or vulgarity; red hair is said to have been worn by Queen Elizabeth, and Mary Queen of Scots had a great deal of hair that may be said to have been wavy; but neither hair, or no hair at all, can be rightfully adjudicated as a disqualification for the franchise. In short, the human form and countenance have gone through all varieties and shades of individual temperament and emotion without eliminating its right to face the polls. If this were not the case, the Hon. John Morrissey, or any other man of psychological and physical power, might disfranchise a voter by putting him out of countenance.

We hold these truths to be as self-evident as that all men were created free and equal. We believe that the Declaration was founded on them; and we have gone to the trouble to state them thus seriously at length, lest a good-natured Justice of the Supreme Court should rashly undertake to decide, on "personal inspection" of another person's hair, whether he is entitled to vote. The subject of the judicial eye is a gentleman, denied registry because he is alleged to be a negro, the only suspicion whereof is the indistinct and somewhat delicate conception that he has wavy hair. A respectable and intelligent citizen is thus doomed, as other men have been saved, by the hair of his head; and a grave question now perplexes the head of the Judge, to the very roots of his hair, whether the man is white or black. The public may well entertain a natural apprehension of the result, and all who have disordered hair be alarmed. A straw has broken the camel's back; a hair might radically alter the complexion of the Democratic vote. The face of the plaintiff has nothing, in truth, to do with the matter, for, as the case at present stands, the supposed colored person is as white as any gentleman of the jury. But what of that? If the Judge is resolved to decide on inspection, he may make his victim turn almost any color! And it is so much worse for the gentleman who, putting so white a face on the matter, audaciously contests his right to the ballot if he shows any sign of biliousness. The plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Gilbert, denies that a Board of Registry have the right to look in a man's face and decide that his complexion is "too dark;" and so we say to the Judge. We quite agree with Mr. Gilbert that, "if a man should happen to be suffering from a bilious attack, it would be a singular thing if he must await the action of a dose of medicine before registering his name," though we can readily see how this plan might operate with clean gain to the Radical ticket in districts where the Democratic ticket prevails like an epidemic.

Here, in short, is the case of a gentleman who, for no other reason than the wave of his hair, has been deprived of the ballot. A simple Registry Inspector convicts him at a glance or two—not murder at all—but of the crime of Negro, and dooms him to a disfranchisement from which jail-birds are sometimes permitted to escape. The question now comes up, whether a human being can be so convicted "on inspection," or only by a jury on argument. The inquiry expands into one of races, of blood and of hair, in which doctors and ethnologists may lose themselves, and lawyers and judges can only grope befogged. For the question is, in short, when does a colored man—no, we mean a white man—cease to be a negro. In fine, it is not whether a black man is *black*, but whether a white man is *white*. In the perplexed light and shadow of this awful question, good Justice Sutherland may well look a little cloudy, a colored public grow pale, and a white one blush.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.

VOTE BY COUNTIES, OFFICIAL.

	—Governor.—		—Lt. Gov'nor.—		—Conv'ntion.—	
	Fenton.	Hoffman.	Woodford.	Pruyn.	For.	Against.
Albany	11531	11539	11444	11591	11591	6362
Allegany	6330	2621	6338	2600	6173	2612
Broome	5173	3375	5188	3363	5227	2602
Cattaraugus	5728	3418	5699	3448	5376	2951
Cayuga	7723	4075	7630	4115	7457	2124
Chautauqua	8730	3814	8723	3862	8445	3555
Chemung	3467	3382	3453	3385	3431	2267
Chenango	5371	3980	5368	3992	5485	2811
Clinton	3699	3589	3709	3563	3166	2709
Columbia	5155	4883	5132	4915	5090	4794
Cortland	3872	2030	3869	2032	....	....
Delaware	5348	3988	5332	3974	5210	3851
Dutchess	7281	6981	7287	6982	6971	5831
Erie	12533	13122	12434	13081	....	....
Essex	3989	1993	3130	1892	....	....
Franklin	2858	1949	2854	1953	....	....
Genesee	3918	2405	3904	2504	....	....
Greene	3210	3572	3194	3550	....	....
Fult. & Hamilton	3283	2639	3274	3592	3093	2550
Herkimer	5182	3631	5178	3846	....	....
Jefferson	8147	5314	8148	5312	7921	5156
Kings	19679	29154	19663	29819	....	....
Lewis	3182	2670	3176	2677	3141	2001
Livingston	4555	3118	4541	3123	....	....
Madison	5921	2519	5937	3531	5804	3229
Monroe	10006	8237	10107	8118	8616	4183
Montgomery	3619	3615	3602	3635	....	....
New-York	33492	80677	33679	80591	35055	46193
Niagara	4716	3980	4707	3998	....	....
Oneida	12431	11121	12411	11152	....	....
Onondaga	11566	8028	11564	8033	11153	8723
Ontario	5371	3672	5359	3690	2298	3125
Orange	7167	6497	7164	6502	7080	6335
Orleans	3585	2106	3561	2135	3290	1313
Oswego	8368	5480	8456	5410	8111	5349
Otsego	6335	5797	6342	5781	5972	4642
Putnam	1339	1430	1337	1431	1188	1091
Queens	3611	4574	3603	4555	3494	4206
Rensselaer	9580	7501	9519	7557	9101	6712
Richmond	1508	2479	1535	2458	1639	1837
Rockland	1539	1973	1567	1966	1574	1787
St. Lawrence	10648	3146	10648	3146	....	....
Saratoga	6078	4191	6066	4292	5950	4173
Schenectady	2469	1998	2480	1985	2504	1138
Schoharie	3092	4642	3113	4634	2530	4341
Schuyler	2576	1884	2575	1884	2242	1620
Seneca	2767	3114	2746	3129	2548	2837
Steuben	8021	5507	8014	5512	....	....
Suffolk	4083	3573	4076	3565	3979	3511
Sullivan	2947	3521	2990	3520	2489	2627
Tioga	3959	2779	3962	2769	3889	2774
Tompkins	4456	2992	4457	2954	....	....
Ulster	6769	7150	6941	7075	6327	5756
Warren	2522	1944	2523	1940	2209	912
Washington	5972	3035	5964	3041	5821	2911
Wayne	6021	4026	5991	4018	....	....
Westchester	7321	8293	7600	8233	8034	6642
Wyoming	4105	2238	4098	2201	....	....
Yates	2878	1476	2872	1480	2784	929
Total	366,317	352,510	366,974	352,609	242,385	191,096

Fenton's majority 13,807
Woodford's majority 14,362
Majority for Convention 51,289

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Canvassers in session at New-Brunswick on the 9th of November, declared Mr. Nathaniel H. Tyrrell, Democrat, elected member of the New-Jersey Assembly from the Second District of Middlesex County. The returns give Mr. Alfred W. Jones a majority of one over his competitor. He has therefore served a notice on Mr. Tyrrell that he will contest his right to a seat.

KANSAS.

THE RETURNS NEARLY COMPLETE.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 21.—The vote in all but three counties in this State is 18,772 Republican and 7,741 Democratic. The vote will reach 27,000.

STARTLING FROM MEXICO.

AN AMERICAN INVASION.

GEN. SHERIDAN ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE WITH UNITED STATES TROOPS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Your correspondent from New-Orleans telegraphs to this Bureau the following highly important and startling intelligence:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—A dispatch just received from *Flake's Bulletin*, at Galveston, announced that the Union General Sedgwick crossed the Rio Grande on Thursday last, with a brigade of United States troops, and occupied Matamoras, assuming that he did so to protect the interests of Americans resident in that town.

The movement creates great excitement, as it is not known whether this has been done or not with the sanction of the Government.

The President has received a dispatch to-night from Gen. Sheridan, announcing that Gen. Sedgwick has crossed the Rio Grande, and occupied Mexican territory with a detachment of United States troops.

He is already in possession of the City of Matamoros. It is understood that this movement has been made without any knowledge on the part of the President.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE INVASION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Advices received to-day from the Rio Grande to the 23d inst., state that Escobedo had arrived before Matamoras and demanded its surrender. Canales offered to accede, but upon terms which Escobedo refused. Cortinas had levied a forced loan of $5,000 at Bagdad. The Americans refused to contribute, but he compelled them by threats of imprisonment.

Gen. Caravajal denies that he is a supporter of Ortega. Ortega was still at Brazos.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SIX COLORED SUFFRAGE BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

A special dispatch from Nashville to THE TRIBUNE, dated Monday, the 26th, states that a half a dozen bills have passed a first reading in the Lower House, all of which embrace in their provisions colored suffrage, and two of them the universal amnesty feature. It is now generally thought that a bill guaranteeing qualified negro suffrage will become a law, but present indications suggest strong doubts as to the success of the Amnesty doctrine. Such men as Brownlow and Stokes are emphatically against Rebel enfranchisement, while nearly all the Conservative press of the State equally oppose coupling colored suffrage with the enfranchisement of the whites. The action and wishes of Congress on the subject will be eagerly looked for, and may possibly have great effect on the action of the Legislature there. Knowing ones freely assert that, at the coming Radical Convention, Brownlow will be renominated for Governor.

THE POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

A special dispatch to *The Boston Advertiser* says that the recent interview of Gen. Grant with the President concerning the amnesty suffrage compromise, appears to have been of a very interesting and significant character. The General earnestly opposed the scheme as an utterly unsafe basis of reconstruction, tending to restore Rebels to absolute power in the rebellious section. He urged Mr. Johnson to accept and recommend the amendment to the Constitution as a fair and just plan of reconstruction, taking the ground that the people had declared for it in unmistakable terms at the elections, and that it would be unwise to disregard their expressed wishes. It is said that the President listened to these opinions without indicating his own views, but leaving a decided impression upon the mind of the General that his advice would be disregarded. It is known that Gen. Grant is of the opinion that if Mr. Johnson would give the amendment his support it would be immediately ratified by enough Southern States to make it a part of the Constitution.

MARRIED.

BIERSTADT—OSBORN—In Waterville, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Meachem, rector of Grace Church, Albert Bierstadt to Rosalie Harper, eldest daughter of the Hon. Amos O. Osborn.

CORSON—LIVINGSTON—On Tuesday, November 20, by the Rev. Wm. H. Furness, in the Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, Dr. Ellwood M. Corson, of Morristown, Penn., to Margaret Livingston Wilkeson, daughter of Samuel Wilkeson, of New-York.

CRAWFORD—ROBINSON—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, November 21, by the Rev. Wilson Phraner, Richard Crawford, of Middletown, N. J., to Miss Julia A., daughter of Wm. Robinson, esq., of Sing Sing. No cards.
Albany papers plea e copy.

DEKAY—TOMPKINS—At West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, November 20, by the Rev. Edwin Harwood, James Dekay to Laura, daughter of Daniel H. Tompkins.

HULL—GEROW—At Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by the Rev. Warren Hathaway, Chas. W. Hull of New-York City to Henrietta V., daughter of Elias Gerow, esq., of the former place.

STIMSON—WHEELER—At the United States Legation, Paris, on Friday, Nov. 9, by the Rev. J. B. Davenport, Lewis A. Stimson to Candace, daughter of Thomas M. Wheeler, esq., all of New-York.

WHEELER—HODGES—At Rutland, Vt., on Thursday, Nov. 22, by the Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., Everett P. Wheeler, of New-York City to Lydia L. Hodges, daughter of the Hon. S. H. Hodges of Washington, D. C.

DIED.

FORD—At Troy, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 23, Caroline Burnham, only daughter of James D. and Mary H. Ford, aged 2 years and 1 months.

SKINNER—At Hudson, N. Y., on Friday, Nov. 23, Mr. Henry P. Skinner, in the 31st year of his age.

SOLON ROBINSON'S NEW NOVEL.

Our friends who are renewing clubs which expire with the end of the year, can now add such new names as wish to commence with Mr. Robinson's Novel on the 5th of December.

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

"Surely there is a vein for the silver," saith patient Job. Surely, saith all mankind, there is a place for the silver. How very far back one must needs go to find the age when men knew not the place. Silver is one of the first metals mentioned in the Old Testament Scriptures. It will be remembered Abraham's riches were in part of silver. Job and Joseph and many other of the patriarchs had plenty of the precious metal. Solomon the Wise made silver to be as the stones of Jerusalem. It has a history, old almost as the race, and Moses and Herodotus are among its historians. That history forms a whole chapter in the greater history of man—a chapter universally read. Attica or Nevada—we all remember it. Epirus or Nevada or Potosi—silver is still a precious metal. In later years we have reduced its value by the quantity produced, but it is still the key which opens to wealth and ease, and now, as in the olden days, to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, is considered a matter full of promise.

The word "silver," thanks to the war, now seldom suggests pockets and the jingling of coin, as it did in the years ago, and, consequently, people generally do not realize the immense quantities of the precious ore now consumed. The quantity of silver annually produced is of almost fabulous worth. Much of this is used for coin, but a very large proportion is used for plate. A few years ago, and when plate was spoken of, Europe was immediately suggested, with gay capitals, courts and banquets; for in America comparatively little was in use. Now, plate means America as well as Europe. The statistics of trade in this country show a steady and rapid increase in the use of silver plate. Our merchant princes use it as lavishly as the court princes of the Old World. And why should they not? Our princes make ever so much more money than many of the Old World princes; and with this one can now make his table more glittering, more beautiful than the banquet-tables of Babylon's kings.

A very large proportion of the plate annually produced in this country is purchased for marriage presents. It is not so very unusual an occurrence for a bride to be presented with silver of the value of from $15,000 to $20,000. We could cite a recent case in this city where the bride received presents in silver valued at nearly $20,000. Silver weddings also cause great consumption of plate. At a silver wedding in Pittsfield, Mass., a few months since—a wedding for which the happy pair had a house expressly built—silver-ware of the value of $30,000 was presented.

In Europe the use of silverware for the household is more confined to the wealthy classes; in this country there are comparatively few families too poor to possess some articles of the precious metal. As the country has grown prosperous, so have the middle classes advanced, and with that advance indulged in the luxury of plate. Whatever this may betoken we leave to the political economists to say, but the fact remains that in this free land silver is more universally used for household service than in any other country on earth.

With the increase in consumption of silver in this country, we have made steady advance in the art of working it. We wish in this place to make no comparison between the art in Europe and the art in America, for since the days of Benvenuto Cellini, Europe has boasted its great silver-working artists, and to-day some of these artists give to the world beautiful fabrics. But whatever the condition of the art in Europe, the fact remains that it has made less progress there during the last fifty years than on this continent. As proof of this, witness the designs of the silver-working artists of the Old World and the New. The designs of ours are little like the designs of their teachers. The freedom of the country's institutions, which leaves its imprint on men and things, has given some of its tone to this art. In American designs, the modern predominates; in European, the antique and medieval. The American designer in part gives the spirit of the living age; the dead past is revived by the European.

We believe much of the improvement made in the art of silver working in America is due to the Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence, Rhode Island, and therefore we would call attention to what they have done and are doing. We give a brief sketch of the history of this Company, as it in part illustrates the more recent history of the art in this country and its relations to the country's trade.

The founder of the Company was Mr. Jabez Gorham, who established himself in business in Providence in 1831. The firm confined itself to the manufacture of pure silver ware. Gradually the business increased till it had assumed large proportions. After several changes in the firm, it at last became a joint stock corporation, under the name of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, the son of the founder being its President. The manufacture of large articles in silver was begun in 1851. In 1852, the present head of the firm went to Europe, and again in 1860, for the purpose of gaining all possible information in the working of silver. He visited the most celebrated silver manufactories in Europe. In France, in England, in Germany, he studied to know what could be done for the advance of the art in America. He imported costly machinery; he collected a library of works of art of the value of many thousands of dollars; he procured the services of the best European and American artists. These not only adopted the designs so cherished by the artists in silver in Europe, but wrought from the dictation of more modern thought. They made more harmony between use and design. To illustrate this by a single article: An ice-dish, for instance—what so simple and artistic as blocks of silver representing a rough field of ice and long pendant icicles and Polar bears, etc.! The sight of such a dish when the mercury is high in the tube makes one feel cool. This is all very simple, but its simplicity seems really better than an elaborate representation of a tournament, or a caravan in a desert in the old patriarchal days. The Gorham Manufacturing Company strove to attain a high standard. They used good materials artistically wrought, and they succeeded.

Having gained success in this field, the Company, in 1863, turned its attention to the manufacture of silver-plated goods. There was a great demand for an advancement in this branch of the art. For this, one of the firm visited Europe several times. The best foreign and American machinery was secured. Some of this machinery was very costly; for instance, some of the rolling machines introduced weigh over 20 tuns. Ten stamps are used, some of them having hammers weighing from one ton and a half to two tuns each. After two years of preparation the machinery was finished and in 1865 the plated ware was put upon the market. The expectations of the Company were fully realized. They were successful in their new enterprise, and to-day the silver-plated ware of no manufacturing company in the world stands higher than does theirs. Not only will the dealers of New-York—where they have long had salesrooms—attest this, but dealers throughout the country. The company now occupy three large buildings in the manufacture of their goods. In these buildings are more than 50,000 square feet of flooring. From four to five hundred hands are employed in the various processes—by far the largest number engaged in any silver establishment in the country. They have a fine collection of works of art from Rome, Paris, and other foreign schools, as well as from our own artists. They have also a fine photographic gallery for the use of their own establishment.

One distinguishing feature of this company is that it is self-sustaining, having shops in which is done all the designing, modeling, pattern-making, chasing, casting, rolling, etc.; also, [illegible]

"Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guaranty of the excellence of his preparations."—Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts and Cocoaine for the Hair, &c.—[Boston Journal.

As the Nightingale Warbling transcends all other music of the grove, so Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus excels all other floral perfumes. The fragrance of Eve's Bower in Eden, decked with the first roses that ever bloomed, could not have been richer and purer than the scent of this bewitching extract.

Bishops and Divines, including the Revs. Potter, Hopkins, Dix, Tyng, Smith, Newton, Cox, Morgan, Weston, Huntington, Muhlenberg and Vinton; also Gustave Doré, artist; Kate Bateman actress; King and Queen of Prussia; Thiers, the Statesman; with articles on the Characters of Shakespeare; Education, by John Neal; Society; Suffrage; Walking; Shaking Hands; A Natural Life; Health; Sleep; Death; in Dec. Phrenological Journal. Pictorial Double No. 20 cents; a year, $2. Newsmen have it. Address Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

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Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

Gum Arabic, Picked, ℔ ℔	62½@82c.
Gum Arabic, Sorts, ℔ ℔	40 @47½c.
Jalap, ℔ ℔	$2 30@$2 40
Manna, Large Flake, ℔ ℔	—@ 2 00
Oil, Lemon, ℔ ℔ (gold)	$3 10@3 25
Sal Soda, Newcastle, ℔ ℔	2⅞@ 3c.
Seneca Root, ℔ ℔	50 @60c.
Senna, ℔ ℔	18 @24c.
Soda Ash, ℔ ℔ (gold)	3⅛@ 3⅞c.
Sugar Lead, ℔ ℔ (gold)	30 @35c.
Vitriol, Blue, ℔ ℔	12½@13c.

DYEWOODS have been only in limited demand, but in prices there has been no material alteration. We quote:

DUTY FREE.

Logwood, Laguna (gold)......Per tun	$30 00@$— —
Logwood, Campeachy (gold)	25 50@ — —
Fustic, Cuba (gold)	31 00@ — —
Fustic, Savanilla (gold)	22 50@ 23 00
Fustic, Maracaibo (gold)	22 50@ 25 00

FRUITS—The supply of all kinds is large. The demand is moderate and principally for small lots from the trade. There is a show of business on the part of holders, but any pressure to realize would undoubtedly cause a decline. We quote:

Raisins, layer, new, ℔ box	$3 95 @4 00
Raisins, bunch, new, do	3 75 @3 80
Currants, ℔ ℔	13 @ 13½
Citron, Leghorn, do	33½@ 34
Almonds, Provence, do	31 @ —
Almonds, shelled, do	38 @ 45
Sardines, ℔ half-box	35½@ 36
Sardines, ℔ qr. box	18 @ 19
Brazil Nuts, ℔ ℔	17 @ 18
Filberts, Sicily, do	12 @ 12½

FISH—The inquiry for Dry Cod has been only moderate; prices are lower, and are very heavy at the close. Mackerel are in fair jobbing demand, and prices are steady. Pickled and Smoked Herrings are dull, but without change to note in prices. We quote:

Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	$7 25 @ $8 00
Dry Scale, ℔ cwt	6 50 @ —
Pickled Cod, ℔ bbl	7 25 @ —
Mackerel, No. 1 Mass. small, ℔ bbl	20 00 @ —
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1, ℔ tce	41 00 @ —
Herring, Scaled ℔ box	50 @ —
Herring, No. 1, ℔ box	40 @ —

FLOUR AND MEAL—We have had a comparatively quiet market for Western and State Flour during the past week; the larger arrivals, the material accumulation in our stocks (more especially of the Medium grades), and a stringent money market, have induced the trade to hold off, and in the absence of any considerable Eastern demand we have had really very little inquiry for Trade and Family Extras, and to effect sales of these much lower prices have been accepted. Shipping brands have declined and have been taken more freely for export to Europe, and but for the decline and sudden fluctuations in gold, the business would have been much larger; the liberal arrivals of choice Spring Wheat Extras has added to the dullness and depression. Our present stock is estimated at 375,000 bbls. and is daily increasing, and the prospect is now we shall close the year with a good supply. The consumption of choice Family Extras still continue limited, and the lower grades are more generally used than hitherto. To-day (Tuesday) the market opened very firm and closed 10c. better on the low grades and more active, but the medium and fuller brands were irregular, the inquiry for common brands [illegible]

[illegible]

Honey, Clover, boxes, ℔ ℔	40 @ 41
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ ℔	30 @ 35
Honey, strained, ℔ ℔	18 @ 22
Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:	
14 feet Hoops	40 00@ 45 00
12 feet Hoops	30 00@ 35 00
Shooks and Heads, each	3 00@ 3 25
Sausage, country ℔ ℔	18
Sorghum Sirup, ℔ gallon	55@ 60
Newspapers, Books, &c. ℔ ℔	7@ 7½
Rags, Clean White, ℔ ℔	8@ 9
Vinegar, Cider, per gal	25@ 35

THE LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 27—Noon.—The Cotton Market opens dull but steady. The sales to-day will approximate 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands were quoted at 14⅛d. The Breadstuffs Market is without material change.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 27.—The Breadstuffs Market closed to-day with a downward tendency. The latest quotations of Corn is at 40s. per quarter for Mixed Western.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market closed with Lard inactive.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 27—Noon.—The money market is quiet. Consols, for money, open at 90.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following are the current quotations for American securities: United States Five-Twenties, 70¼; Erie Railroad shares 48; Illinois Central shares, 78.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 27.—Consols closed this afternoon at 89¾, for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American securities closed at the following prices: United States Five-Twenties, 70¼; Illinois Central shares, 78; Erie Railway shares, 48.

Market Produce.—Wm. H. Peck, No. 210 Washington-st., (Washington Market) New-York, Commission Dealer in Pork, Poultry, Game, Eggs, Cranberries, Dried Fruits, and country produce generally. Consignments solicited. The best of references given. Returns promptly made. Send for Circular.

Halsted & Putnam, No. 68 Pearl-st., New-York.
Produce Commission Merchants.
Our Motto: "Quick sales and prompt returns."
Send for our Weekly Price-Current and Marking Plate.

Produce Market.—Brayton & Ryan, No. 94 Barclay-st., New-York, Commission Merchants for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Prompt returns for sale. Correspondence and orders for shipping solicited. Liberal cash advances on large consignments. The best of references furnished.

New Publications.

THE LATEST FASHIONS are always to be found in "PETERSON'S MAGAZINE." Each number of this superb monthly contains a Double-Size Steel Fashion Plate, elegantly colored, with from four to six figures. "Peterson" is the cheapest in the world. The terms are two dollars a year to single subscribers. To Clubs it is cheaper still, viz: Five Copies for $8; Eight Copies for $12, or Fourteen Copies for $20. To every person getting up a Club (at these rates), the Publisher will send an extra copy gratis. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up Clubs. Address, postpaid,
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Farmer's Ready Reckoner, 50c.	Hints on Courtship, 15c. each
Bird Fancier, 50c.	Lightning Calculator,
Rose Culturist, 50c.	Golden Wheel Dream Book.

Send stamp for Circular.
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DECEMBER No. of DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, with splendid Christmas Novelties, Christmas Engravings, Christmas Toys, Christmas Stories and other beautiful things for Boys and Girls. Do not fail to see the sparkling and delightful Christmas No. of "Young America," now ready. Single Copies 15c., mailed free; yearly $1 50; additional copies $1. Published No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Samuel Conkey has made a small group in clay which he calls "Pro Patria." A mother has found the dead body of her son on the battle-field and kneeling beside him offers him as a sacrifice to God and his country. The subject will prove attractive, we hope and believe, to hundreds of Americans, and keep alive, in the heart of those who look at it often, the flame of patriotic devotion that of late seemed to some of us who trusted too little in human nature, to sink and nod on the altar, but which again soars clear and bright to heaven. Mr. Conkey's group shows much progress on his part since the publication of his "Drummer-boy" last year, and we can cordially praise it for its unpretending simplicity. In one sense, in the highest, it is not true, because truth to nature in such a case would not have been sweetness and peace, but unmasked horror, and no human heart could have endured to read the story. But, within the limitations which Mr. Conkey has imposed upon himself, he has endeavored to be true, and the result is not without strength. The face of the mother is earnest and sincere in expression, and the whole group is managed with considerable skill. We shall be glad to know that Mr. Conkey meets with so much encouragement as to spur him to continuous efforts to deserve it, and trust he will never forget that his first devotion is due to nature, who will never fail to reward the humblest scholar who brings a faithful offering to her altar.

SCIENCE.

Preparation of Oxygen.—A new process has been patented in France for obtaining a supply of oxygen gas from common air by means of highly oxygenated compounds, such as chromates and bi-chromates, manganates and permanganates, which, if deprived of a portion of their oxygen by means of steam, have the power of absorbing oxygen again when exposed to a current of dry, heated air. The improvement consists in making the action continuous by placing in a retort one of the compounds mentioned, and passing into the retort a current of steam. A current of oxygen is carried off and collected in a gas-holder, while the steam is condensed to water. When oxygen has ceased to be eliminated, a current of dry, heated air is forced into the retort. The compound absorbs a portion of oxygen, and is again ready for the action of steam. Thus by the alternate action of air and steam, the same compound produces oxygen for an unlimited period. The process is said to work with great regularity, and may yet be of considerable importance in metallurgy.

To Detect Sulphuric Acid in Vinegar.—A German journal publishes a neat process, which may be thus briefly stated. Into the vinegar to be tested, put a small quantity of starch, boil the solution down to half its original measure, then drop into it a very minute portion of iodine. If the vinegar is pure the usual blue tint will be shown, but if it be adulterated with sulphuric acid no such coloration will take place, because the action of this acid upon starch converts it into glucose or grape sugar.

Osmotic Process for Separating Sugar.—In France sugar has been lately separated from beet molasses by applying the osmose principle. The membrane used is paper-parchment. Water is passed upward and molasses downward on opposite sides of the membrane.

Ozone.—Mr. G. Plante, in a note to the French Academy, states that fifty per cent more ozone is produced in the electrolysis of water, when the poles are of lead, than when they are made of platinum. He conjectures the increase is the result of the secondary action of a layer of oxyd on the electrode.

Carbolic or Phenic Acid.—This compound, recently found so efficient as a disinfectant, is now used for internal disinfection, in the form of a lozenge.

Rhœadine.—Hesse has discovered a new alkaloid in the red poppy; it is also found in good opium. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and crystallizes from the last in white prisms.

Paraffine for Preserving Meat.—During the late meeting of the British Association at Nottingham, at one of the *soirées*, specimens of meat preserved in paraffine were exhibited. The process consists in the immersion of fresh meat in paraffine at a temperature of 240° F., long enough to effect a concentration of the juices of the meat and to expel the air. Afterward a coating of paraffine is applied to exclude the air and prevent decomposition.

Silica in Corn-stalks.—M. Pierre, in a Memoir to the French Academy of Sciences, says some people have supposed that corn becomes laid because of the weakness of the stalk from the absence of silica, but chemical analysis does not show a deficiency of silica. Observing that corn on poor land was rarely laid, he concludes that the stalks in general give way in consequence of an over-development of leaves.

The Hardness of Silver.—M. Mathey, assayer at Locle, has shown that the hardness of which carvers in silver sometimes complain is not owing to the presence of tin, lead, or any other metal, but is solely due to the high temperature at which the silver is cast. By letting the crucible cool, until a slight solid crust is formed on the surface of the fused metal, and casting at that moment, a soft silver with a brilliant cut is obtained.

A New Test for Iodine.—M. Carey Lea of Philadelphia has successfully used chromates in bringing about the starch reaction in the presence of iodine in extremely small quantities. For instance, in a solution of iodide of potassium, so dilute that the addition of nitric acid or starch produces no perceptible effect, by the further addition of *a single drop* of a dilute solution of the bichromate of potash, instantly produces the well known change of color.

Metallic Spectacles.—M. Foucault recently communicated to the French Academy of Sciences the fact that the sun may be viewed through a lens covered with silver leaf; the sun's disc, shorn of its beams, can thus be clearly seen. Subsequently M. Melsens made a useful application of Foucault's discovery. Having been injured while making an experiment in the laboratory, his eyes were painfully affected by light. In this condition he had recourse to spectacles with black glasses, such as are used by engine drivers; over these he put green glasses, which answered pretty well; but on further experiment he found the best method was to use pale blue glasses covered with silver or gold leaf, and these he recommends to all persons troubled with weak eyes.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the Arctic voyager, has in press a new volume, entitled "The Open Polar Sea: a Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery Toward the North Pole, Made in the Years 1860-61, in the Schooner United States." This work will be illustrated from designs by Darley, White, Fenn and others, after the author's sketches.

Hurd & Houghton announce for speedy publication, Lord Macaulay's "Speeches and Poems," with the report and notes on the Indian Penal Code, to match the History; "Charles Wesley, seen in his finer and less familiar Poems," edited by Frederic M. Bird; "Antonius, a dramatic Poem," by J. C. Heywood; "Venetian Life," by W. D. Howells, second edition enlarged.

W. J. Widdleton announces the following works for publication in elegant uniform style: "The Iliad of Homer," translated into English accentuated Hexameters, by Sir John F. W. Herschel; and the "Æneid of Virgil," translated into English verse—the octosyllabic ballad Epic of Sir Walter Scott—by John Conington, Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford.

Among the other good things which are promised for the forthcoming Paris Exhibition, is a collection of the finest specimens of French printing and bookbinding. M. Firmin Didot, the Duc d'Aumale and several other distinguished collectors have promised to contribute, and copies of the first edition of Jacques de Thou, 1582, of the first edition of Montaigne's works, 1595, once the property of Queen Elizabeth, have already been offered.

Under the title of "Twelve Champions of Revolution," a work has been published at Berlin, giving the biography of twelve men of the revolutionary epoch of the last twenty years in Germany, France, Russia, and Italy. Freiligrath, Karl Blind, Robert Blum, Dortu, Hecker, Ruge, Schlöffel, represent Germany; Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc, France; Bakunin, Russia; Mazzini and Cavour, Italy. The work is by M. Gustav Struv, one of the Democratic leaders of 1848, and Dr. Rasch.

A statement which has recently appeared in the papers, that Mr. Swinburne would reply to his critics in a preface to a new edition of the "Poems and Ballads," is incorrect. Under the title of "Notes on Poems and Reviews," the poet, at the instance of his present publisher, and by the wishes of private friends, has prepared a pamphlet, giving his interpretation of the poems objected to. Mr. Swinburne has withdrawn all his books from the Messrs. Moxon, and in future they will be published, along with his "Poems and Ballads," by Mr. Hotten of Piccadilly, who will shortly issue Mr. Swinburne's new book, "Essays upon the Life and Character of William Blake, the Artist and Poet." A volume of criticism on the much-censured "Poems and Ballads," by Mr. W. M. Rossetti (brother of Miss Christina Rossetti, the poetess), will be issued by the same house in a few days.

A preliminary meeting for promoting the contemplated memorial to Lord Byron, has been held in Nottingham. The proposition most in favor was the erection of a bronze statue in Nottingham. Mr. Walker suggests Carlton-st. (Swine-green), the scene of the noble poet's first couplet—

"In Nottingham town, near to Swine-green,
Lives as curst an old woman as ever was seen"—

as the most appropriate place. The top of Market-st. was also mentioned as a proper place for the statue. The following resolutions were unanimously carried: 1. "That it is heartily desirable that an effort should be made for collecting a national subscription with a view of erecting a memorial to Lord Byron." 2. "That it is desirable to form a provincial committee, and that Mr. Down and Mr. Chapman be the Honorary Secretaries." It was then arranged to write to Lord Lytton, Lord Houghton, Sir John Bowring, Lord Brougham, Mr. Charles Dickens, and other noblemen and gentlemen for support. When replies from the above have been received, a public meeting will be convened.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

One of the most eminent physicians in London affirms that three-fourths of the ardent spirits consumed in the gin-shops of that city are drunk by women!

The Manchester Guardian mentions as a rumor that a commission of inquiry is making investigations into certain charges to the effect that many volunteers in the Liverpool Corps belong to the Fenian Brotherhood.

In 1849 there were but 19,000,000 of postage-stamps issued in France; in 1865 the number had increased to 414,000,000, and by the end of this year there will have been 420,000,000. This speaks volumes for the progress of France.

A. M. Freland, Bourdeaux, has invented what he calls a floating railway, to be used in loading and unloading vessels in ports where the water is shallow or the quay accommodation is insufficient. What floating capital is required is not stated.

The *Temps* is informed by a letter from Prague that the reported attempt on the life of the Emperor of Austria was all a mistake of the English officer who arrested the supposed regicide. It has been ascertained that he is nothing but an unoffending tailor, and he has been set at liberty.

It appears to be a point of etiquette that the horse ridden by the sovereign of France should only be mounted by himself; accordingly, it was remarked that after the late review at Paris, while the Emperor's saddle-horse, and that of the Prince Imperial were ridden back to the stables by grooms, the charger which had the honor of carrying Napoleon III. was led home.

On receiving from the Venetian deputies the result of the *plebiscitum*, King Victor Emanuel declared that the wish of his father uttered in the proclamation of the war of independence in 1848, was now accomplished. "From this day" (exclaimed the King) foreign domination ceases forever. Italy is constituted, if not accomplished, and Italians must now defend and make her great."

A recent inquiry by the missionary brethren in Madagascar has furnished the Directors with very full and trustworthy tables of the churches and schools now existing in and around the capital. From these it appears that the Christians in church fellowship number altogether 4,374 persons. These represent a total Christian population, young and old, of about 16,000 to 18,000.

On Tuesday, November 6, Mr. Spurgeon gave a lecture at a Quakers' meeting in Bishopsgate-st., on George Fox, the founder of the sect. Mr. Spurgeon eulogized his hero, praised him for calling churches "steeplehouses," and abused dissenters of the modern school for calling their meeting houses "churches." He asserted his belief that all sects had persecuted when they got the chance, except the Quakers and the Baptists.

The streets of London are always dangerous to travelers. Every year hundreds of persons are killed and maimed, owing to the traffic being unregulated. At present there is a new danger. The nights are dark, the thieves are vigilant, and the police are slow. Therefore, passengers are robbed and maltreated to such an extent that *The Times* deems it necessary to warn the public not to walk in the lesser thoroughfares after dusk.

The Rabbis of Europe are to assemble in council in Paris next year, in order that the great Sanhedrim may take place in conjunction with the Universal Exhibition. The Central Jewish Committee of Paris has taken the initiative of the meeting, which will be especially called on to decide the following questions: The abolition of the prohibition of certain articles of food; the suppression of the polygamy which exists among the Jews in Algeria; and the recognition of female children as equally qualified to inherit, in that country, with males.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* understands that the offer really made by Queen Isabella to the Pope, in the event of his being forced to quit Rome, is not the placing under his temporal sovereignty a province of Spain, which she has no power to alienate, but simply a residence in the City of Granada, and that the Spanish vessels at Civita Vecchia are placed at his disposal in case of such emergency. It would be curious (says the above-named writer) to see the ancient capital of the last Moorish kingdom in Spain become the seat of the Papacy.

Soldiers of every arm and rank travel, as is known, at a reduction of fares on all the French railways. The Empress, in her solicitude on behalf of the laboring classes, has long been occupied in devising means of providing similar facilities for the numerous workmen of Paris and its environs, who live at a considerable distance from their work. In order to meet this desire of her Majesty, there is about to be organized, by means of the circular railway, a regular service of trains which will admit of its realization. The Empress is always doing something for the benefit of the people.

Orders have been issued for the practice of a running drill in the British army. For the first fortnight the distance run is not to exceed 300 yards; the second fortnight the distance may be increased to 600; the third 900; the distance may then be increased to 1,000 yards daily, with arms and accouterments carried on alternate days. The pace on all occasions is not to exceed six miles an hour, nor must the 1,000 yards be attempted before the six weeks' preliminary practice has been made over the shorter distances. Where the ground will admit, the men are to run in single rank of 15 or 20 abreast, and otherwise by companies in fours.

Several of the French conseils-généraux have opened credits specially destined to cover the expenses of traveling and of a short sojourn in Paris for a certain number of workmen to be chosen by their companions to visit the Exhibition of 1867; and the Government has adopted the same excellent idea by taking steps for its application to several of the principal centers of commercial industry. The State has just decided on giving a large sum to assist the departments in carrying out their praiseworthy intention on a considerable scale. Here, again, the railway companies have given another proof of liberality by offering to convey the working delegates gratuitously over their lines to Paris.

"A North Devon Rural Dean" writes that, on a recent visit to an ecclesiastical millinery shop in London, his attention was arrested by one article. It was a silver-gilt spoon, with a hole in the shape of a cross cut in the center of its bowl. "What could be its use? Was it for fasting purposes, that the user might sup and not be satisfied? Or was it a new ornament to be suspended from the clerical neck, the whole designed for one of those ribbons condemned by the Bishop of London?" Upon inquiry I was informed that it was to fish flies out of the chalice. Really, Sir, those fishers of flies must surely have forgotten that their Divine Maker has commanded them to be fishers of men.

The following subject was brought on for discussion at the last weekly meeting of the Oxford Union Debating Society, viz.: "That the habitual use of slang terms is unworthy of an educated Englishman." An amendment was moved to the effect "That the habitual use of slang terms is prejudicial." The amendment was lost without a division, and the original motion was rejected on the votes of the members present being taken, the numbers being, for the motion 11; against 23; majority against the motion, 12. The question for debate on Thursday evening next is, "That in the opinion of this House Mr. Bright is a reproach to the country that gave him birth."

In an Episcopal Church in the North, not 100 miles from Keith, says *The Elgin Courant*, a porter employed during the week at the railway station does duty on Sunday by blowing the bellows of the organ. The other Sunday, wearied by the long hours of railway attendance, combined, it may be, with the soporific effects of a dull sermon, he fell asleep during the service, and so remained when the pealing of the organ was required. He was suddenly and rather rudely awakened by another official, when, apparently dreaming of an approaching train, he started to his feet, and roared out, with all the force and shrillness of stentorian lung and habit, "Change here for Elgin, Lossiemouth, and Burghead." The effect upon the congregation, sitting in expectation of a concord of sweet sounds, may be imagined—it is unnecessary to describe it.

The Paris improvements still continue on a grand scale. Baron Haussman has just ejected the proprietors of no less than thirty-one houses, which latter are to be demolished in order to widen the Rue du Temple, and to enlarge the squares of the Chateau d'Eau. The landlords of these tenements are to receive a compensation of 14,571,282 francs, and the tenants 7,125,480 francs, which constitute a total of 21,696,762. This in English money represents a sum of some £850,000. A single haberdasher's shop is to receive £12,000, a clockmaker £7,000, a toy shop nearly £4,000, and a stationer £3,000; a pork butcher nearly £4,000, and the Bullion Duval, or soup restaurant for the working classes, £12,000, which latter sum proves the immense service rendered to artisans and mechanics by these admirably-managed eating houses, where a bowl of the best and most nutritious soup can be had for 3d., than which no cook could make better.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says: We receive directly from Miramar satisfactory news as to the state of the Empress Charlotte. Thanks to the intelligent and assiduous care with which her majesty is surrounded, and to the absolute repose she enjoys in that charming retreat, the moral excitation which had disturbed the Princess's mind is completely appeased. The amelioration which at first appeared to take place but slowly now assumes all the symptoms of a radical cure. At half a gunshot from the chateau of Miramar stands a small pavilion, built in the Italian style of the middle ages, and covered with verdure, which is called the gardener's house. Before leaving for Mexico, the Archduke Maximilian and the Princess dwelt there in preference, in order to escape the irksomeness of etiquette. The Empress has again installed herself there, and in the midst of the pleasant reminiscences which surround her, occupies her leisure with reading, music, and painting. The medical attendants insist that her Majesty shall not leave Europe during the Winter. The probability is that when the weather becomes more rigorous the Empress will go to the Isle of Lacroma, which is her personal property, and which enjoys the mild temperature of Naples.

PERSONAL.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at the Palais Royal from his tour in England.

It is stated that Sir Hugh Cairns was offered a peerage on his elevation to the bench, but declined the honor.

Count Serrurier, an old and experienced French diplomatist, died suddenly last week at Bayonne.

King Louis I. of Bavaria has left Munich for Rome, where he will pass the Winter.

J. P. Benjamin, esq., is writing articles on America in *The Daily Telegraph.*

Antonio Barbarino, proprietor of a street corner fruit stand in St. Louis, died a few days ago, leaving $50,000.

Dr. Dickenson of Delaware County, Pa., recently discovered near that place an almost inexhaustible bed of verdi antique, or magnesian marble.

An Imperial decree nominates Vice-Admiral Penhoat to the command of the Pacific squadron, in the place of Vice-Admiral Mazères, whose period of service has expired.

M. de Budberg has called on the Marquis de Moustier to assure him that the recent levies ordered in Russia are not being made with any hostile intention.

Dr. Conneau, the eminent French physician, is about to be promoted to a seat in the Senate. Thus France rewards her great men.

Mr. Patterson, the ablest financial writer of the day, is editor of *The Globe*, which has reduced its price to twopence, and will, no doubt, soon quadruple its circulation.

M. Guizot, who has lately completed his 80th year, has corrected the proof sheets of the eighth and last volume of his "Memoirs," which will be ready for sale in April, 1867.

Zeno Kelley of New-Bedford, who was convicted of fitting out a slaver, has been pardoned by the President after serving out three of his four years' sentence.

Mr. Childers, a veteran soldier, who lost his right leg, his left foot and left hand, was married at New-Albany, recently, to Miss Mary E. Hampden.

The oldest member of the Vermont Legislature is Senator Daniel Kellogg of Windham County, 75, and the youngest Representative, Kemls, of Westmore, 23.

John C. Heenan is said to be again in training—for Congress—in order to give him an opportunity to again meet his old antagonist John Morrissey.

The *Soleil* states that the Russian Minister to the Danish Court, Baron de Nicolaï, has suddenly become insane, and, strange to relate, the Belgian Minister now at Copenhagen is reported as struck by the same calamity.

Dr. Mary Walker visited Middlesex Hospital recently. The students were somewhat surprised at her appearance. She wore a low-crowned plain felt hat, a dark plush coat, not quite reaching to the knees, and black cloth trousers.

The late Mr. Keble said a good thing on the Sabbatarian controversy: "So far as you turn other days into Sunday, so far, and no farther, have you a right to turn Sunday into other days."

Galignani announces the death, at Paris, on the 3d, of consumption, induced by wounds received at the battle of Pea Ridge, of Col. W. H. Coyl, United States Army, late Judge-Advocate of the State of Kentucky.

Mrs. Barbara A. John of Connersville, died on the 29th ult., from lockjaw, which resulted from a slight wound in the sole of her foot, made by the point of a nail upon which she happened to step while walking in the yard.

Mrs. McClure, a farmer's wife, living near Quincy, Illinois, apparently died, and next day was buried in the family vault near the house. On Wednesday groans were heard in the vault by some children; the coffin was opened, and the woman found alive. She had injured herself in attempting to force open the coffin, but is recovering.

The Queen of Denmark took leave of her daughter, the Princess of Wales, on Sunday morning, Nov. 4, and started on the return journey to Copenhagen. It had not escaped notice that her Majesty was not favored with a visit from Queen Victoria, nor does it appear that she was even invited to Windsor.

Gen. Lebœuf, the envoy of the Emperor Napoleon at Venice, who delivered over Venetia to Italy, has returned to Paris, and had an audience of His Majesty at St. Cloud. The general is reported to have brought to the Emperor expressions of gratitude for all that France has done for Italy from persons of varied classes of society.

Admiral Persano has arrived at Florence, and taken up his lodgings at the New-York Hotel. He dines every day at the *table d'hôte*, together with all the inmates of the house, among whom are several Senators, who have come to the capital for the exclusive purpose of sitting as his judges at his impending trial.

On Monday evening, Nov. 5, an accident occurred to Miss Brougham, niece of Lord Brougham. Miss Brougham and her sister, attended by a man-servant, left Brougham Hall, Cumberland, for Penrith, on horseback, on Monday afternoon. On their return home the horse on which Miss Brougham was riding took fright, reared, and fell backward, crushing the young lady in the fall.

The Marquis de la Rochejaquelin is dangerously ill, and his whole family have been summoned by telegraph to attend his last hours. The Marquis is son of the celebrated Marquis whose noble and heroic conduct during the Vendean campaign of 1792-3 has made his name so justly respected. M. de la Rochejaquelin, although the representative of one of the oldest Legitimist families, was created Senator by the Emperor, and was a stanch supporter of the present dynasty.

Dr. La Force, residing near Ottumwa, Iowa, married a Miss Dudley, last Thursday, and proceeded as far as Burlington, on a bridal tour. While seated at dinner, at the hotel in Burlington, the face of the bride suddenly underwent a terrible transformation. The appalled husband discovered that his wife was a maniac. Without the warning of a premonitory symptom, to all appearance she had become instantaneously insane. The doctor returned home next day with his melancholy charge.

Thaddeus Stevens was lately presented with a handsome umbrella, which was shortly afterward borrowed without leave. The Great Commoner was soon caught in a shower, and meeting a friend with an umbrella, asked the privilege of sharing part of it on the way home. The request was cheerfully granted, but the two had not proceeded far when Mr. Stevens cast his eye upward and saw his name in full. "Why, bless me," said he, "I believe I am in my own house, after all." The umbrella was returned.

George Francis Train has written a letter descriptive of the Pacific Railroad excursion. On the trip the party passed a prairie dog village, of which Train says: "A million dogs. Two shot. Anconakl is a dog. Painter a rattlesnake. Five hundred shots and two killed. I shot none because I could not see what harm they had done. They were not Rebels. How peculiar they live! A prairie dog, an owl and a rattlesnake, and in one hole! A Radical, a Conservative and Copperhead living in one 'Happy Family!'"

At the late meeting in the London Tavern, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, for the purpose of hearing the views of Capt. Bedford Pim, R. N., with respect to a new line of railway through Nicaragua, in Central America, he mentioned that he had had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon on this subject, in which the latter took a great interest. It is not perhaps generally known that a deputation from Nicaragua once offered the present Emperor of the French, when a prisoner in Ham, a crown if he would but go and be their ruler; but, firmly believing in his destiny, he declined the offer.

Herr Von Dreyse of Prussia has invented a needle cannon as a companion to his needle gun. It is composed of two pieces fixed in one carriage; between them the ammunition chest is placed, and behind are seated the cannoneers. The rear portion of each cannon opens to receive the cartridge, and the explosion is created by the bombardier leaning on a fork connected with an elastic tompion, which works alternately, firing one cannon now and then next, and so on. The cartridges drop into either piece by a mechanical arrangement. There is no recoil. The guns are invented for field practice and some of them, a six-pounder notably, have made accurate and destructive shooting at a range of 2,000 paces.

The brave conduct of Mr. Llewellyn, surgeon of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, who, when the ship was sinking under the enemy's shot in the action off Cherbourg, elected to go down with the wounded men under his care rather than abandon his post, and who died thus, is to be permanently commemorated by his friends. A meeting of the subscribers for a memorial to Mr. Llewellyn has been held at Charing-cross Hospital, of which institution he was a student, when it was resolved that permission should be solicited of the authorities to put up in the hospital a marble tablet in commemoration of Mr. Llewellyn and his noble deed, and that to the same end a Llewellyn Scholarship in connection with the hospital should be founded with the remainder of the money subscribed. A considerable sum has been raised, a large proportion of which was contributed from India.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is agreed by Western scholars that the Mississippi River shows permanent signs of drying up.

A Chicago boot and shoe factory consumes annually forty-six tuns of iron nails for the bottom of heels.

At Reading, Pa., a policeman was fined $4 and costs for driving a horse faster than a trot through a street of the city, while in pursuit of a thief.

A man who had won a fat turkey at a raffle, and whose wife was very inquisitive about the method of obtaining the poultry, satisfied her at last by the remark that the "Shakers" gave it to him.

A flag-staff has been erected on the lot where the Union soldiers were buried at Indianapolis, and the "Stars and Stripes" are to be kept floating from its halyards from sunrise to sunset.

A sergeant belonging to the 19th Regulars, stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., has deserted and eloped with a young lady of Minneapolis, who left her home with $700 of stolen money in her possession.

It is reported that nine thousand buildings have been erected at Chicago this year, at a cost of $11,000,000. Among the buildings erected are eleven churches, seven school-houses, &c.

Beloit, Wis., is largely interested in the manufacture of paper, having now in operation [illegible] mills of this kind. The mills of one firm are capable of producing four tuns of paper per day, and are soon to be enlarged.

A correspondent of *The Van Buren* (Ark.) *Press*, writing from Little Rock, says the Legislature is not so conservative as to be expected to find it; there is no chance to elect a Senator who has not been identified with the war.

The coal fields of America cover 225,000 square miles, an area equal to twenty-eight such States as Massachusetts. One cubic mile will furnish seven millions of tuns annually for a thousand years. At this rate our coal will last sixty thousand years.

The body of a lady, interred thirty-five years ago, at Elk Run, Crawford County, Pa., on being exhumed, was discovered to be covered from head to foot with long coarse hair, which had grown so as to protrude through the joints of the coffin.

In Mariposa County, California, they have discovered a ledge, three miles long and one wide, of lithographic stone. It is of a grayish-white color, hard as flint, of very fine grain, and susceptible of a high polish. It is called "The American Flag."

One skate factory "down East" has consumed, during the present year, 5,000 gross of screws, two tuns of brass, 1,000 pounds of German silver, nearly six tuns of rosewood, and ten tuns of steel, which have been worked up by thirty-five men and women into 25,000 pairs of skates.

It is proposed to build a large elevator at East Albany, connecting with canal, rail and river, to be used both for the Western Railroad and the general business of Albany, and thereby provide increased storage facilities for the prompt discharge of grain-boats, and the distribution of their cargoes at pleasure all over New-England.

Dr. Johnson's definition of a note of admiration (!), made on the moment, is very remarkable:

I see—I see—I know not what,
I see a dash above a dot,
Presenting to my contemplation
A perfect point of admiration!

In Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., a few days ago, a young man, intending to go on a hunting excursion, took down his shot gun, and, putting the muzzle to his mouth, it was discharged while he was blowing into it. The shots from the gun riddled his mouth and tongue, broke his jaw, and carried off part of his nose and lips, disfiguring him frightfully.

The new regime of the Western Union Telegraph Company is quite close-fisted, and under it the operators have to pay for all their little private conversation over the wires, with which they used to amuse themselves. A lady operator at Boston has resigned her position because she is not allowed to talk with the Springfield and Hartford offices.

At Edinburg, Ind., lately, a severe fire was subdued chiefly by the efforts of the women of the village. The men worked until they were exhausted, and their places were then supplied by their wives and daughters, who passed the buckets and worked the engines. Nevertheless, half a square of buildings was destroyed.

The wool crop of California for 1866, so far marketed, is about 5,000,000 pounds, of which 3,000,000 pounds have been purchased for the mills of San Francisco, and the balance exported to the Atlantic States. Oregon this year produced not far from 1,600,000 pounds of wool, 1,100,000 pounds being taken by her woolen mills, 300,000 pounds by San Francisco mills, and the rest exported.

The Newburyport Herald tells a story of a newly married couple who attended a launch in that city. A staging gave way and let the gentleman into the water. Before he was rescued his wig came off and floated away. When he was pulled out, bald and drenched, his wife refused to recognize him, and besought the crowd that they would save her husband, pointing frantically to a bunch of hair drifting down the tide.

It is the fashion in California for gentlemen to take their families to the country and camp out for a month. They pitch their tents and lead a sort of Gipsy life, shooting, hunting, fishing and cooking. The doctors object to the fashion, as it is conducive to health. There are any number of ladies who can handle a double-barrel with effect, and bring down their birds with the *nonchalance* of old sportsmen.

The recent fire at Fredericton, N. B., was first detected by a Newfoundland dog. The noble brute, with almost human instinct, tore its way into the house by means of one of the doors, and aroused the family by his barking, and then ran to the stable door, which he endeavored to open so that the horse might escape. There he remained struggling, though every effort was made to entice him away, and when the fire went out he was found lying dead at his post.

A remarkable feat of endurance was performed recently in the Vancouver's Island House of Assembly, one its members, Mr. Leonard McClure, speaking for seventeen hours, without pausing, in order to defeat an iniquitous measure, which was being rushed through the House by the majority of the members. The House would not allow Mr. McClure, during his speech, to lean his hand upon the table, put his foot upon a chair, or in any other way to relieve himself from the irksomeness of his position. When he sank exhausted into a chair, another member spoke the balance of the time required, and the bill was defeated.

The Baltimore Sun says that the Antietam National Cemetery, at Sharpsburg, is rapidly approaching completion. The substantial walls of dressed limestone are receiving their ponderous coping, and present a workman-like and artistic appearance. The remains of upward of twelve hundred bodies have been exhumed and reinterred by the detachment of the United States burial corps on duty, and their labors still continue. Mr. Aaron Good, a citizen of Sharpsburg, immediately after the battle of Antietam, with commendable public spirit, made a very complete record and chart of the graves of the fallen of both armies, and renders valuable assistance to the corps.

The Georgia Equal Rights and Educational Association, in its recent session at Macon, adopted, among others, the following resolutions: That while we protest against all partial legislation, and while we demand equal rights for all citizens, we recommend that for the coming year the members of our Association refrain from public political discussion in the meetings of the Association, and exert their entire influence to establish schools, and educate the people; that, whereas a large majority of the Bureau Agents are Southern men, who will not take notice of outrages perpetrated on our people, we most respectfully request the United States Government to give us Northern Agents, or allow colored men to hold these offices.

AGRICULTURAL.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

Tuesday, Nov. 20.—The correspondence this week from our outside members is so extensive they must be contented with brief reports.

The fruits on exhibition to-day excited a good deal of attention on account of their rarity. There were specimens of Osage orange, Japan and Chinese quince, sent in by Wm. R. Prince, who also sent some tubers of Chinese yam, and scions of osier willow, which will be distributed to applicants by the Secretary, J. W. Chambers. Once more please remember that Solon Robinson is not Secretary nor Chairman, either of the Farmers' Club or American Institute. He is Agricultural Editor of The Tribune, and has reported the proceedings of this Club for that paper more than a dozen years. A great portion of the letters herein noticed are addressed to him. Letters asking or giving information may be so addressed. Seeds for distribution, or fruit for exhibition, or applications for seeds, should be addressed to the Secretary, not to the reporter.

Storing and Handling Hay—Sweet Corn.—J. D. Olcott, South Manchester, Conn.: "The question of storing and handling hay is one upon which we need more discussion, greater light. The people farther west have some good notions. Professional builders do not fully realize the necessities of the case. There undoubtedly is a form of internal arrangement for barns and stables—cheap, convenient, and comfortable—to be worked up to after a world-full of costly experience. I say cheap, because by-and-by we shall learn to build durably—convenient, for that is cheaper—and comfortable, for both man and beast, for that is money saved. Shall we ever press our hay in bales, before storing—thus altering the shape of our barns, entirely? Will some one yet give us a tremendous 'beater' fixture which shall stamp 50 tons of hay into a tithe of the room we now give it? I shall send you a little more of the Rhode Island corn. Distribute it sparingly. Only one man in ten will be provident enough to raise seed for himself, and he will as certainly do it with a little seed as much. I shall give you all I have to spare; and I hope this fact will be noted, so that I shall not be flooded with letters and applications for seed. I think the variety the best in the world, and want everybody to have it. I think it ought to drive out every other variety. I have tested a dozen sorts, and marvel that people will eat such trash as some kinds are."

Wm. S. Carpenter—I think very highly of Stowell's Evergreen, because it is later than any other sort. Here is a very curious specimen of corn, just presented me by Mr. Robinson. It is a perfect sample of a variety of red pop corn, the ear not larger than my finger; yet it grows upon very large stalks like all Southern corn. I shall send it with my collection to Paris. If any other person has curious specimens, I should be glad to receive two ears of each, directed to me, No. 156 Reade-st., New-York.

Dr. Trimble said any variety of sweet corn can be planted late enough in the season to have it upon the table in November.

Exterior Marks of Good Cheese.—A farmer's wife, Cayuga County, New-York, says it is affirmed that warts upon cheese indicate superior excellence. Is this so?

The Chairman said that was the generally received opinion among cheese dealers. At least, warts are never found upon a skim-milk cheese.

A Cheaper Cure than Quinine for Ague.—The same lady above mentioned gives the following as a "sure cure for ague:" A tablespoonful of chimney soot in a pint of pennyroyal tea, repeated three times a day. [We wonder if anybody will undertake the etymology of the word "penny" as applied to this word.]

Solon Robinson—Before we discuss this ague question any further, perhaps I had better read this letter from L. Taft, Newfield, N. J.: "What relation has the 'materia medica' or the discussion of the healing arts, by a Farmers' Club, to agriculture? I would as soon think of applying a dressing of 'Copper Johnson politics' to a 'copper-toed boot,' as to undertake to treat of disease of the physical constitution in connection with the culture of the soil. Had not The Tribune better organize a 'Medical Club?' As regards the mixing of politics with agriculture, I have no objection to the prevailing politics of the day being worked into the soil as well as the brain; but The Tribune is abundantly prolific in politics; to the 'Farmers' Club' the readers look for something else."

Dr. Trimble—I fully agree with that writer.

Wm. S. Carpenter—I do not. It is a very important question for the farmer to know how to cure as well as how to avoid disease. I noticed the other day when we were discussing this subject, there were no less than six doctors present, all of them of acknowledged high standing in the profession.

Dr. Snodgrass—I have taken a part and much interest in this question. I believe we may give valuable information upon that point, as well as how to grow cabbages or dig potatoes.

Lorenzo Butler, Schroon Lake, Essex County, N. Y.: "When men have the ague, and take quinine continuously, sooner or later it will suspend; so it would if they took nothing. What rule, if any, do medical men give to decide whether a remedy helps or hurts his patient?"

Joseph G. Richardson, M. D., Union Springs, Cayuga County, N. Y., does not agree with Wm. K. Griffin, in his late article upon "*Vis medicatrix Naturæ.*" He says: "There is no subject of more interest to farmers (as well as every other class in the community) than the best means to retain health when well and regain it when sick. While admitting the almost omnipresent power of this principle in restoration from sickness, I contend that its efficacy may be increased in nearly every instance by judicious and well-directed human effort, while in some cases man's interference to check or stop its course is absolutely futile. It will not answer always to trust to nature in the cure of disease nor in the growth of crops. Plowing, plaster, bone dust and manure help the latter. Being patient and waiting will not always cure disease, yet the natural process is safe and effectual in perhaps 95 cases out of 100; but suppose in the 96th case the irritating cause is a little splinter of bone split from the inside of the skull by a blow, nature's method will probably prove fatal before a cure is effected."

Wm. K. Griffin, Equality, Gallatin County, Illinois: "For nearly 20 years I have tried, on all suitable occasions, to convince the inhabitants of aguish districts of the safety and importance of quinine as a family medicine. I have met with reasonable success, considering the deep-rooted prejudice which quackery has too successfully planted in the public mind. Most of my neighbors here, who, a few years since regarded it as a dangerous drug, are now satisfied of its value. That the discussion of this question is a legitimate subject for an Agricultural Society is obvious from the fact that many of the most productive portions of the earth cannot be cultivated successfully without constantly combating the ague. In the South and West, quinine is literally one of the necessaries of life; and I would advise North-Eastern people to keep away from such localities until their prejudices against this remedy have subsided, and until they have learned to use it without the aid of a physician. Water cure, vegetable diet, &c., are worthless, either as prevention or cure. The demand for quinine is rapidly increasing; not so much from the increase of population as from the increasing appreciation of its value. In 1850, Dr. Daniel Drake, one of the most eminent physicians of the West, wrote the following practical testimony in favor of quinine: 'When at Natchez, in 1844, I was told by Dr. Cartwright that Mr. Charles Crossgrove, a respectable superintendent of a cotton plantation in Concordia Parish, Louisiana, had administered quinine with great success. I had a conversation with him on the subject, and he also gave me a written statement, of which the following is the substance: On the plantation are 55 negroes, and a white family. No physician had been employed for three years. Autumnal fever, in its different varieties, had been the chief disease. He began the administration of quinine without any previous evacuation. The first day he gave two doses of ten grains each; the next day, three doses of the same size. He never had occasion to administer the medicine beyond the third day, and it never failed, in a single case, to break the fever.' The term 'Autumnal fever,' used above, embraces not only the fever and ague, but also a more severe variety of malarious disease, sometimes called bilious fever; in which, after the first chill, the fever runs for several days with little abatement."

House Flies—Where do they come from?—Dr. Griffin wants the following question discussed: "Do entomologists know how, when, and were, the house-fly is propagated?" We hope somebody can drive a tenpenny nail through that question.

Practical Information for Farmers.—A. G. Safford, Waukegan, Ill.: "A good substitute for a buffalo robe can be made of the skin of a bullock, naturally of a woolly character, if dressed in the same way recommended for dressing small skins, with salt and alum, and rubbing until pliable. Sheepskins, properly selected and dressed as above, and made up in suitable form and size, are good substitute for buffalo skins, now extremely high priced.

"To solder a hole in a tin pan, put a lump of solder over the hole and heat the other side with a lamp or coal, until the solder melts. Fine rosin aids the adhesion.

"Bake sour, hard apples in a pan the bottom of which is covered with water. When partly done, sprinkle with sugar. Cook slowly.

"To drive cattle where they would not otherwise go, I have often succeeded by hanging a board before their eyes. It is far better than tying them head and foot, or clogs to the feet.

"To keep warm feet, line your boots with calfskin dressed soft with the hair on, or with young lamb skin. Every man should have two pair in use, and change every day.

"To detect whether a cow is the mother of the calf that a cow-jockey tries to sell you, bring a dog into their company. The true maternity is soon developed.

"To sort potatoes or apples, stand upright, and save the backache. It is more healthy. Make a platform 3x3 feet, with sides 4 or 6 inches high. Leave a gap at one corner, to pour out from. Set the form on a barrel, or other support, and pour a bushel at a time of apples on it, and sort them standing. It is easier to lift up than stoop down."

Potatoes.—Mr. Carpenter exhibits the "calico potato," one of Goodrich's seedlings, of which he speaks highly.

Daniel German, Cocsse, Whitley County, Ind.: "I sent $1 to E. Williams, Montclair, N. J., in 1865 for seed. I stated that I had lost my left arm in battle, and he sent me 8 lb instead of 4—2 lb of each, Garnet Chili, Copper Mine, Pink Eye Rusty Coat, and Cuzco. My land was wet—I had no manure and but one hand to work with. I planted the pieces one foot apart each way. Yield was 3½ bushels. These I planted this year, on the top of ground well plowed and manured, covering the seed four inches deep. I had, from a little over eight rods square, 150 bushels, sound potatoes.

J. K. Ness, Canton, Ohio: "From four ounces of seed, received by mail, planted in eight hills, I got 56 pounds. From one-third of a peck, I obtained this year, the following yield: Garnet Chili, three bushels; Pinkeye Rusty Coat, three and a half bushels; Cusco, six and a half bushels."

James P. Kelsey, Lancaster, Penn., recommends highly "a new sort called Shaker Fancy Potatoes. He obtained 25 bushels from a half bushel of seed. The quality is so excellent, I should like to know if it is so in other localities. With me they were superior to White Sprout, Harrison, Early Goodrich, Cusco, Garnet Chili, Buckeye, Peachblow, and Monitor."

Poultry Experiments.—Robt. W. Buell, Franklin, N. Y.: "I Wintered twenty hens and two cocks, and kept an account of the food given them (corn and buckwheat) from the 1st of November to the 1st of April. I gave them during the time a plenty of pounded earthen, which I consider better than any other shell-producing material. My hens continued to lay during the Winter, and the eggs disposed of at 30 cents a dozen. Figuring up the 1st of April I found that my eggs cost me 1½ cents, leaving me a profit of 12 cents per dozen. I usually raise from 60 to 80 chicks, which bring me on an average 60 cents each. Using what eggs we wish in the family, the rest are disposed of, which have always fully defrayed all expenses of the keeping during the whole year. I have but half an acre for my hens to roam on. I wish to keep from 80 to 100 the coming season, and wish some member of the Club to give me information as to the best breed of fowls for both layers and sitters." If you want the two combined, you must adopt the common breed of the country. The yellow-legged Dominique is as good as any. The black Spanish are called the best layers; they are not good sitters.

The Uncertainty of Farming.—Andrew W. Foote, Guilford, Conn.: "You complain that farmers do not keep books, and know the cost of raising crops, and which is the most profitable. You seem to forget the farmer does not depend on forces under his own control, in his manufactory, as he does who works over the material which the farmer has got ready for him; and the farmer, unlike other manufacturers, cannot change, and produce more or less, or stop at a day's notice, if the price goes up or down. He must arrange at least a year beforehand for most of his crops, and the ones which then promise to pay the best may pay the least. Now I know almost to a cent what each bushel of potatoes, onions, or corn, rye, oats or wheat, or ton of hay has cost me since 1857; and still I know but little nearer what the actual profit and loss of said crops is than you do. No farmer can tell exactly how much his farm has improved or run down in a few years; and some crops, which show the best on paper, may probably be the worst in real cost. We have to 'go it blind' in nearly all our operations. One year I sold onions at 20 cents per bushel of five pecks; the next at 75 cents; the next at $1 70; the next at 50 cents, and this year at 50 cents. All this time with equal care, labor and manure. At the same time my crop has ranged from three to six hundred bushels per acre. Hay I have sold from $7 to $25 per ton. Tobacco from 8 to 30 cents for the same qualities. A good crop of wheat is profitable. It rusts, blasts, Winter kills, or is destroyed by insects about half the time. We never can tell which will be the lucky year. We may sow with sublime faith, and reap in sorrow. Farmers are often told that Indian corn is a safe crop. So it is, if the frost in the Spring does not kill it, or the grubs in the Summer eat it, or the cold, wet weather of an August like the last make it so late that it never ripens, does not spoil the crop. Tobacco is a good crop—sometimes. But a hail storm this Fall, when the tobacco was nearly ripe enough to cut, utterly ruined thousands of dollars' worth in this and adjoining towns; yet the farmers will set out tobacco next Spring with a patience truly heroic. Onions pay if the 'blast' does not strike them, turning the tops white and black in a few hours, when the bulbs stop growing, and the crop is not worth gathering. Potatoes are a very convenient root to have in the family; but in 15 years' experience I have had but two crops that paid their own expenses; still I keep planting, strong in the hope that next year will pay. We set out apple trees, and they blossom full—the moth and the canker-worm eat them. The rose-bug eats my Delaware and Hartford prolific grapes, and the frost in the Fall bites my Isabellas before they are ripe. Truly, the farmer is a man of sorrows and disappointments from the beginning to the end, and farming an uncertain occupation."

N. E. Parkhill, Weybridge, Addison County, Vt.: "You are mistaken in thinking that all farmers pursue the uncertain course of never keeping accounts. I keep an account of everything bought and sold. I am certain about what I receive and pay out, and for what purpose. And now will you answer the following question: 'Butchers are fat men. Is that universally the case; and if so, why so?'" It is not universally so, although it is pretty general. It may be owing in some measure to living much in the open air. Still we think that won't hold good. Probably it is because their talk is of bullocks, and the fatness thereof.

Salt for Cattle.—Daniel Stevens, Lawsonville, Lorain County, Ohio: "I always give my cattle and horses plenty of salt. I do not feed over four quarts of grain per day to horses, unless they are working, then I give six. I also furnish my horses with soda in Winter, as all domestic animals enjoy eating dirt. Salt I consider a necessity."

Mr. Carpenter—I have some animals upon my farm which probably never tasted salt. I do not think it a necessity. My stock does as well without as with.

The Chairman thought it was because this farm was within the influence of the salt water.

Solon Robinson—What then do you think of my case? When I lived near the head of Lake Michigan there was one Winter a dearth of salt in the country. The farm stock generally had none for six months. My own never did better. I think that was the case generally. Up to that time I had been a great advocate of salting. Since, I have doubted its necessity.

Mr. Snodgrass thought it was necessary because animals are all fond of it. See how deer run after salt licks.

P. T. Quinn—I am not satisfied that we can dispense with salt. I know if it is neglected my horses are apt to get off their feed.

Solon Robinson—So would you, if accustomed to stimulate your appetite with rum, whenever you failed to get your regular toddy.

Dr. Trimble—There is no certain proof either way upon this question. There was a time when salt was a very scarce commodity west of the Alleghanies. Cattle brought from there often died, and I know the farmers of Chester County, Pa., thought it was because they had not been accustomed to eating salt. Whether it is of any benefit or not, I should prefer to feed it to my stock for the more pleasure of seeing them eat it.

Dr. Grant—Cattle, when fed in Winter upon dry upland hay, really need but little salt, and as it increases their appetite for water in cold weather its advantages are doubtful.

Salt for Manure.—Samuel Chadwick, Wilkins Post-Office, Allegheny County, Pa.: "How and when do you apply salt?" Sow it broadcast from three to ten bushels per acre, Spring or Fall; Spring is best.

Whitewash.—Hugh Hackett, New-Concord, Ohio, Monday: "We cannot obtain rock-salt here. Will any other answer for mixing it with the whitewash you recommend? Would sulphate of zinc be of any value in the composition?" Rock salt is preferable in the composition recommended as cheap paint for fences and farm buildings because it is less hydroscopic than manufactured salt. What is known as Liverpool salt, which merchants receive in sacks, is rock salt ground, and will answer the purpose. Sulphate of zinc has been highly recommended for mixing with whitewash. One pound is sufficient for four gallons. If a little skim milk, dissolved glue or rice flour is mixed with it, it hardens the surface so that it will not rub off.

Plan of a Farm House.—John Darwin, Caroline, Tompkins County, N. Y.: "I want to build a cheap, commodious farm house upon a farm of something over 100 acres. I have no experience in building, and should be much obliged to the Farmers' Club if they would give me some hints upon the subject that would enable me to construct a house adapted to the wants of a farmer of small means. My site faces the south, and I want it convenient for a small dairy, say 10 or 12 cows. If this is asking too much, please state what work upon rural architecture you would recommend for the information desired. What is your opinion of 'balloon' framing?"

Solon Robinson—Upon the last question I can speak advisedly, having erected at least a dozen balloon frames. *I would not have any other.* The want of a plan is felt by every man who builds. I have always made my own. I have never failed to make them convenient. I might fail to make a plan that would suit anybody else. I advise Mr. Darwin to start out and travel until he finds a house that would suit him. Take the measurement, draw a plan and go to work. There are a good many works which would assist him with ideas, but there is nothing like seeing a house in practical operation.

Sunflower Seed.—A lady who writes from Pennville, Jay County, Ind., inquires if sunflower seed is purchased or used for any purpose. It has been used for making oil, but we believe that for that purpose it is no better than cotton seed, which is much cheaper. It is worth as much for poultry as Indian corn. It would be good for any other stock if ground.

Stump Machines.—The above writer inquires why the makers of stump machines do not advertise. We cannot say, unless that they do not wish to sell. A great many men now-a-days hide their light under a bushel.

Power of Water at Night.—A. J. Loring, Great Barrington, Mass., thinks if water power is stronger at night, it may be ascribed to electricity. We do not print his argument because it proves nothing. He says: "I think the magnetic influence of the sun lessens its power. But that is only opinion, fact is what is wanted." Therein we are agreed exactly.

A Few More Nails.—Roger Jones, Williamsburgh, Iowa, writes: "I am a native of Wales, am a carpenter, and bought those sizes of nails there. We call 6d., 8d. 18d., &c., for precisely so many pennies per 100 (120). As to the weight, 1,000 6d. nails weighed 15 lb; 8d., 21 lb; 10d., 27 lb."

Ormul Hutchinson, Chester, Windsor County, Vt, "thinks the term penny a corruption of the word pin; that the original term was No. 6 pins, etc., as the term pin was common before nails were manufactured, and was given them at first."

Thomas Lippincott, Duquoin, Ill.: "Sixty years ago, more or less, I was an apprentice in a hardware store in Philadelphia. We imported our goods mostly from Sheffield and Birmingham, though a portion consisted of German manufactures. Among the articles of import were wrought nails and tacks; wrought tacks of various sizes, in papers of 1,000 each, named according to the weights of that number, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 14 ounces. Then came a larger description called 'fine clouts.' I suppose there were coarse or heavy also, but we never imported any called clouts but the fine. They were about as slender as 10 oz. cut tacks are, and were named, like nails, by the value, 2d., 3d., 4d., or twopenny, threepenny, fourpenny. The nails went up to 20d, and then took the name of spikes. Our manufacturers adopted the nomenclature of the English as a matter of course. There were few wrought nails made in this country; labor was too high. But some were sold by us made in Philadelphia, for the store, by the poorer smiths, though higher priced, because American iron was said to be tougher than English. In those days we imported scythes, sickles, saws, from a keyhole to a mill-saw, axes, hatchets, carpenters' and other mechanics' tools in large quantities, but it was then, in the commencement of this century, beginning to be understood that the American made article of all these descriptions was far better in form, size and quality, so that it was taking the place of the foreign. Since then machinery here competes with manual labor there successfully. Cut nails and tacks were made by hand, and they are a Yankee invention. They were cut by hand and then taken to the heading apparatus, a sort of vise in which the workman placed the nails with his left hand, closing the jaws by a treadle, and making the head by one or more blows of the hammer."

Squankum Marl.—Solon Robinson—I want to announce to the Club that the power of steam machinery has been brought to operate in the business of digging this invaluable fertilizer. A dredging machine takes the marl from a depth of 20 feet under water, and brings up enough to load a railroad car in less than one minute. These cars are upon a branch of the Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad, and deliver their freight at any station, or on board of vessels at Port Monmouth.

Dr. Trimble—These are not all the facilities needed to spread this cheap and excellent manure over the State of New-Jersey. We must have tracks to connect the marl pits with all the railroads in the State.

Draining the Jersey Marshes.—This question was called up and discussed at some length, and then referred to a Committee, consisting of Dr. Trimble, P. T. Quinn, and Mr. Crane, who were requested to gather such information as will be useful to all owners of salt marsh.

Wire Fence.—A specimen of wire fence patented by A. C. Betts, Troy, N. Y., was exhibited, which Mr. Betts stated required only 4½ lb of No. 10 wire per rod. Permanent posts are set one rod apart. The wires are held in place by wooden strips, 1 inch in width and thickness, 12 inches apart, which give it somewhat the look of a picket fence. These strips are fastened to the wires with small staples. In driving these, at first, we suppose some Yankee pounded his fingers, whereupon, he said, "Dang it! I guess I'll stop that," and straightway invented one of the most ingenious little machines, by which he could insert the staples as fast as a mason can drive lath nails.

Fall Plowing.—S. B. Semen, Cortland Co., N. Y., "A young farmer wishes to know if Fall plowing of green sward is advisable on a dry gravely loam, where intended for corn and buckwheat the ensuing season? Does the Club think land loses any of its fertility by being plowed and remaining bare so long? My land is full of wire-worms. Is there no help for me in that respect?" Yes, by Fall plowing, which is in all cases advisable, though land does deteriorate by being left bare. In some cases it would pay to sow the land to rye, to be turned under next Spring.

Hedges—Norway Spruce.—J. Pollard, South Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y.: "I want to know where to obtain seeds of Norway spruce. I am convinced it will make a good hedge fence. The cones upon my trees have no seeds. I also want to know when to plant and how I can succeed in growing the seed."

Mr. Carpenter—The growing of Norway spruce from seed is not generally successful. They only succeed in certain localities. Those furnish the young plants. I planted two pounds of seed one year, but got no plants. They were apparently all killed by the sun. The seed can be obtained at any large seed store.

Mice Eating Trees—How to Prevent.—Wm. Hays, Castelton, Rensselaer County, N. Y., says: "A barrel of potatoes to an orchard of ten acres, placed in a shallow hole in the center, covered with straw sufficient to prevent freezing, will attract all the mice and prevent them from gnawing the trees."

Planting Peach Orchard.—N. Law, Batavia, N. Y., asks: "Would it be safe to purchase peach trees in New-Jersey, to plant an orchard in Western New-York, health of trees and change of climate considered?" It is the opinion of the Club that it would be safer for you to procure trees in your own vicinity. Mr. Crane stated that Mr. Parry, one of the greatest peach growers in New-Jersey, is careful to procure his seed from sections of Virginia where the yellows do not prevail.

Wintering Cabbage.—Wells C. Ripley, Greece, N. Y., says: "Sink a barrel in the ground to within an inch or two of the top, cut off the heads and fill the barrel full, put on a board to keep out water, and that is all the covering that is needed. There you have your cabbage perfectly clean and comeatable at any time. I have practiced in this way for years and always with perfect success, and I never put on any covering but a single thickness of board."

Sweet and Sour Apples—Splitting Buds.—J. A. Donaldson, St. Joseph, Michigan, says: "If it were possible to make such buds grow, one half the tree would bear sweet and the other sour, and not one half of each apple be sweet and the other sour. The apples would be as distinct as if you had grafted different limbs on a tree with different apples."

Silas Folsom, Attica, N. Y., proposes to settle this question forever, and claim the reward offered for apples produced by uniting halves of buds. He says: "I assert that within a radius of thirty miles from this point, some half a dozen different apples have been produced in this way; and further, that one of them is something more than the curiosity that your Club had under discussion—it is a practical fruit—the Greening modified by a little sweet; in eating, a month earlier, keeping, a month later, and in every other point at least equaling the Greening." We do not accept any of these bastard Greenings, nor do we believe, notwithstanding the above assertion, that one of them was produced by the split-bud process. If that is possible, then it is possible to produce apples one half of which shall be not only sweet and the other half sour, but the halves shall be distinctly colored, red and white, exhibiting the well-known characteristics of apples sweet and sour. Whenever you will present a bushel of such apples to the American Institute in New-York, with the proper evidence of their production by uniting halves of buds from different trees, the prize of $100 is ready for you. Until that is claimed, let us hear no more nonsense about producing such apples by such an impossible process.

New Mode of Training Grapes.—H. L. Salsbury, Holly, Orleans County, N. Y., says: "A new mode of training grapevines has been started here. A vine is trained to a stalk five feet high, more or less, a main stake which is to be the central pillar and principal support of the structure; from this stalk, laterals are made to descend to the ground where they take root and are thus braced, keeping upright the central cone. These laterals are eight in number, or more, four of them starting two feet from the ground and the remainder four from the top. The calculation is that when this fabric gets age enough (say eight years), it will stand without the help of the stake. Will this plan answer?"

Dr. Grant.—This is not a new plan, nor is anything gained by this mode of training. The branches will start from all these canes and grow upward. So they would if they lay upon the ground. But something is wanted to support the new shoots which produce the fruit. It is a better plan to train the vine in a bow shape, without any stake.

John G. Bergen.—In California vines are successfully grown by allowing them to run upon the ground. I saw the same plan successfully pursued at Hammonton, N. J. Delaware vines are hard to strike root from cuttings. Mr. Scoles of Brooklyn informs me that if the cuttings are set in Autumn, there is no difficulty about their striking root.

Mr. Carpenter said that was also true of the prairie rose and several other plants.

A letter from Herbemont Vineyard, Warsaw, Ill., says the Iona grape there is perfectly hardy, as much so as Delaware or any other, and ripens its fruit as early as Delaware—say August 20.

The St. Joseph, Michigan, Fruit Region.—Phineas Allyn, writing from the above locality, says: "In the Spring of 1864 I had a piece of naturally wet land of a dark sandy loam which had lain in the world's great pasture a very long time. The trees thereabout had been removed six years before. I cleared off the heavy growth of brush and briars, and early in June plowed and harrowed it thoroughly, then sowed corn broadcast and harrowed it in. The corn did not thrive, so in July I plowed under what corn there was and sowed turnips. Woodchucks would not let the turnips grow, so in September I plowed under what turnips there was. I then put in an under-drain from corner to corner, harrowed and raked the ground thoroughly, and about September 20 planted Wilson strawberry one foot apart in the row, and the rows two feet apart. Hoed out the plants once in Autumn of 1864. The crop of 1865 on said patch was only two or three bushels. During the Summer I hoed them once in two weeks, and trimmed the runners as often. Applied no manure except about 25 tuns log-heap ashes (half or more burned earth). Spring of 1866 hoed as early as frost would permit and mulched heavily with coarse marsh grass and weeds, then nothing more until the harvest, then busy fingers, resulting in the gathering of over 25 bushels, as stated in Tribune of October 24. Perhaps the Club would like a description of the St. Joseph fruit region, if so I will try and write a little once in a while. But lest I should receive too many letters of inquiry I will say beforehand that we here think we have the best location for raising fruit east of the Rocky Mountains. But it is not perfect—is not quite El Dorado. People do have some ague here. They groan much but die little. We also have musketoes from early June till late September, and if I was asked what is the worst thing about this location, I should answer musketoes. I dread them more than ague. Lands near the harbor are high, $150 per acre for wild land one mile from post-office and steamboat dock."

Agriculture in Denmark.—The Rev. Joshua Weaver, who has formerly been a pretty regular attendant at the meetings of this Club, is now in Denmark, where he has spent the Summer. Our readers will be interested in a few extracts from his letter. "Many of the characteristics of these people are much to be admired. They are quiet, industrious, and especially cleanly. The farmers live mostly in one-story, thatched cottages, always neat, and nearly always with windows adorned with pots of flowers. The land is carefully tilled, even small patches by the roadside. Still, I cannot term them good farmers, since they do not know how to make their land yield abundantly. England supplies a market for everything. Rye is the principal grain. Wheat does not succeed well. The barley crop is large and excellent. So of oats; no Indian corn. Apples and peaches seldom grow. Small fruits abundant, especially gooseberries. Flax is extensively grown and used. Table linen of the hotels is of the finest description. The flax is unlike ours, being shorter and finer. [That is due to thick sowing.] Butter is abundant and excellent. It is equal to best Orange County. I have not once seen a poor specimen, not even in the humblest cottage. If a man should undertake to peddle such milk as is sold in New-York, he would find it desirable to emigrate immediately. One of the beauties of this country is the enforcement of laws. If that were the case with us what a delightful region we should have around New-York. We should at least have pure milk. Denmark is careful of her forests. Every encouragement is given to planting trees. There are very few old natural growth in the kingdom. I have seen large forests in as regular rows as orchards. No man is allowed to cut trees without a permit. If such were the law with us, many beautiful trees would escape wanton destruction. See how the rocky knolls around Fordham have been stripped. Formerly Denmark was largely fenced with stone walls. The people are growing sensible, and removing these fences and converting the stone into excellent macadamized roads. Some of the stone walls which have been removed were over 200 years old. In one instance I saw a beech tree 18 feet in circumference growing out of one of these walls. The prevailing timber is beech, though there are oaks and ash. The Summer weather is so cool that my customary Winter clothing is comfortable, and I sleep nights under two or three blankets. That tells you why corn will not grow here—the nights are too cool."

MAKE CUTTINGS.

Some plants, such as the willow, quince, grape, currants, hibiscus, &c., strike freely from slips set in the open ground, while roses, evergreens, and many of the flowering shrubs and herbaceous plants require a slight bottom heat to root freely. A majority of the forest and fruit trees will not grow from cuttings, or if they do succeed, the trees are not as good as those raised from seed, or

the process is a difficult one. Suppose now we have a few of the Versailles currant, and want more; the choice gooseberry bushes begin to fail; more grape vines are needed, and one of the quince trees—orange or apple sort—is so much better than the rest, we want others like it. Proceed as follows: Now, before the season is further advanced, cut off some of the last season's growth of each of the above, and cut them up into lengths of one foot to eighteen inches. A square cut at the bottom, or large end, just below a bend, is best, and pruning or grape shears are very convenient, both for taking the shoots from the tree or vine, and for cutting them up. Three buds are a good length for grapes. Having thus prepared the cuttings, tie them in bundles, butts all one way, label and bury in the cellar half the length, packing the earth firmly around them. By Spring a half woody substance, called "callus," will be formed just under the bark, and from this roots are pretty sure to push out, when set in the ground in early Spring. In planting out, let the soil be deeply dug and worked fine, then set perpendicular or a little inclined, as one prefers, leaving one bud of the grapes and an inch or so of the quinces and gooseberries out of the ground. From two to four inches of the currants may safely be left above ground. It is of great importance that the soil be finely dug to facilitate the putting out of tender roots; also, that they be set so deeply as to afford moisture at the bottoms, and the ground should be pressed about the cuttings when put in. It is better to set them in rows, two feet apart, when in the garden, and one foot apart in the row, letting them grow two years before transplanting to permanent localities. Any farmer or gardener can very readily increase his stock of the above-named plants. Some of the grapes will root much more readily than others. Perhaps four-fifths of the Concords will grow, while possibly only half of the Delawares will take root. At least nine-tenths of the currants ought to grow.

GRAPE GROWING IN AUSTRALIA.

An American engaged in grape culture in Australia writes as follows to a friend in the United States:

The valley on either side of the Murray River best adapted by climate and soil for the growth of good wine is about 150 miles long, with a various width of 1 to 4 miles on each side of the river. There are at present about 1,000 acres of vineyards of from 2 acres to 50 acres each; general average from 3 to 15 each. Most of the small ones have been hand-trenched 2 feet deep, and the larger ones plow-trenched 16 to 18 inches deep. The first named costs, when planted, about $400 per acre, and the latter about $100 per acre (cost of land, say $15 per acre, included). The varieties of wine most in favor are for white wine—1st, Reisling, and Verdelho may be classed with it; 2d, Aucarot and Tokay; 3d, Muscatel Alexandria—Brown Muscatel, Chasselas, Gouai. For red wines—1st, Gałoway; 2d, Malbec. The two latter are often mixed together in various proportions, and are found to make an excellent wine. The three Rousillon varieties, Grenache, Mataro and Carignan (mixed in wine making as in Europe), are favorably considered here as large bearers and producers of good wine. The cuttings are generally selected from 5 or 6 year old vineyards. They are about 13 inches long, and planted only to leave one eye one inch above ground. The smaller vineyards, hand trenched, are planted 4 feet apart, and the larger and plough trenched vineyards 6 to 7 feet apart. All vines here are trained to stakes 2 inches square and 6 feet long, (4 feet out and 1½ feet in ground,) generally of pine or stringy bark, charred below ground. The object which we seek to attain in after years' pruning, is to maintain good open and healthy stalks, which will bear their grapes at an even distance from the ground, say 6 to 12 inches, so that the even radiation of heat from soil will equalize the ripening of the fruit.

We gather the grapes from early morning to late evening, except in very hot days, during which we leave off during midday, when the thermometer shows 90 to 110 in the shade. Grapes picked at such temperature (with no cool nights to cool them previous to pressing) of course will be liable to a too violent first fermentation. The white wines are made by directly crushing the grapes, stalks and all, either by foot or mill, and pressing the juice out immediately and putting it in the casks, four-fifths full, till violent fermentation ceases; afterward we carefully fill it up as it subsides until we can bung tight. We find a small calico bag, filled with sand, a good safety-valve to insure exclusion of atmospheric air, without danger of bursting casks, through the generation of carbonic acid gas during active fermentation. We rack off as soon as clear—say four months after vintage.

The price realized four years ago was $5 per gallon, but it has gradually decreased to $1 and $1 50 per gallon, owing to increase of supply and comparatively small increase of consumers. Our last vintage (1865) sold in Melbourne, four months' old, for $1 25 per gallon, cash. The quantity was 4,000 gallons. Our average yield per acre is about 400 gallons, though I have known the "Pedro Ximines" or "Baxter Sherry Grape," yield 1,200 to 1,600 gallons per acre, and a fair wine. Wine-growers use no finings or spirit-fortifying, as they consider their wines are naturally so strong from alcohol, generated from their saccharine strength, that they will bear a voyage around the world without artificial fortifying. I annex a statement of the specific gravity of juices grown in this vineyard in 1864, which was one of our best years (a dropping or rather rainy Summer), quite reversing European experience, where they look for best wine in dry Summers. I think the same remark will apply to California. I also annex the time of picking and temperature in the shade, three times per day during the vintage.

VINTAGE OF COROWA VINEYARD, UPPER MURRAY—1864.

Commenced picking, March 14. Product, 7,000 gallons.

Gouai—Picked, March 14 to 16, with specific gravity of 11° Gleuco (Enometer). Temperature—sunrise, 62; 2 p. m., 75; sunset, 68.

Tokay—Picked, March 18 to 24; 15° Gleuco. Temperature—sunrise, 60; 2 p. m., 78; sunset, 73.

Muscatel—Picked, middle March to April 1; 15° Gleuco. Average temperature—sunrise, 62; 2 p. m., 76; sunset, 72.

Reisling—Picked, March 25 to April 4; 16 to 20° Gleuco. Temperature—sunrise, 65; 2 p. m., 80; sunset, 75.

Verdelho—Same as Reisling.

Shiraz—Picked, April 15 to 25; 17 to 18° Gleuco. Temperature—sunrise, 60; 2 p. m., 75; sunset, 71.

Malbec—Picked same time as Shiraz; 15° Gleuco; and temperature same.

I have given the specific gravities by an instrument seldom used here; but, as Col. Haraszthy in his excellent work alludes to it, I thought the California vine-growers would be more familiar with it. Those who may use a "Brewer's Saccharometer" will find that, by multiplying the above gravities by 3, it will closely approximate with that instrument.

A FLORIDA DAIRY.

A Northern cotton planter in Florida speaks of having had a dairy of three cows this Summer, and they made a pound of butter a week, besides having some cream for coffee. This is what it is to live in a country without grass. A Maine farmer speaks of having one cow from which two pounds of butter were made every day through the Summer. This is what it is to live in a country where there is grass.

SALT AS MANURE.

People want to know why salt acts as manure. The reason is because it contains much of the quality of unleached ashes. Soda-ash now is made from salt, and we get it from England because salt is more plentiful there at present than with us. Soda-ash undoubtedly can be made in any desired quantity from the immense alkaline deposits of Colorado, Utah, &c. But this is for the future. We have only glimpses of the harvests our children will reap. For grass land salt is valuable. In cities and towns the salt of old pork and beef barrels can be bought cheap. It contains all its savor.

FRUIT IN MINNESOTA.

At the State Fair, held at Rochester, Minn., over 20 varieties of apples were presented which attracted great attention. Among them were the Duchess of Oldenburg, Autumn Strawberry, Talman Sweet, and Fameuse. We wonder why the Red Astrachan was not there as it is equally hardy and the very best. All these having originated in a cold climate, most of them in Russia, Sweden, and Norway, have, upon trial, proved every way worthy of cultivation in this cold State. Certainly this is good news. Pears also were shown, but the varieties are not stated. Of grapes, the Concord, Hartford, Clinton and Delaware, are said to do well. We should risk the Hartford in preference to all the rest. Several enterprising and intelligent men were so encouraged by this show of fruit that they have organized a Fruit Growers' Association.

SHOULD GRAPE VINES BE MANURED.

Hovey's Magazine for October considers this question. It is asked because manure is supposed to cause mildew and rot. In many cases there is no doubt but this is the case. And yet it is almost impossible to grow grapes on the impoverished soils of the Eastern States without manure. On the other hand, manure applied to grapes on the black prairie soil is a damage. On Kelley's Island, Lake Erie, it is almost fatal. On the ordinary soils of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, and New-England manure must be used on the Delawares, Ionas and Rebeccas, and it greatly improves the Hartford. Regarding the Catawba, Concord, and Clinton, there are very grave doubts. But the question mainly turns on the kind of manure. Coarse and unfermented is destructive, but when used as a Winter mulching, and removed in the Spring, we have seen most splendid results. In a small way this would be practicable and decidedly the best method. Chip manure, or any containing sticks or other undecayed matter, never should be used. Bone dust, if pure, unleached ashes, or any similar fertilizer, alone should be applied. Barn-yard manure, if entirely rotted, *might* answer. In all these directions climate and soil must be considered. Diligently must one gather facts, and study. Many sections are untried; in all more light is required. Records should be kept. Without these success is uncertain.

The North-Western Farmer is a monthly journal of fair proportions, and neatly printed at Indianapolis. It contains the usual agricultural miscellany, original and selected, and is worthy of Western patronage.

MINING.

CALIFORNIA.

THE MEADOW LAKE MINING COUNTY.

The Mining interests in the Meadow Lake County are thus reported by a correspondent in *The Mining and Scientific Press*:

In every fever there is a crisis, upon which hangs the death or convalescence of the patient. Meadow Lake has just passed that critical stage, but she is in so low a condition at present, that her death has already been reported by her enemies, and daily looked for with trembling by some of her too credulous friends. To account for this sudden decline, and to give a very brief but unvarnished statement of the mineral condition, so to speak, of this district is the object of the following remarks:

The slow development of the mines, and consequent stagnation of business, may, with truth, be attributed to three obvious causes—the want of capital, the disappointed hopes of thousands of silly adventurers who failed to find mines of twenty dollar pieces already coined, and to the want of experience in working profitably gold-bearing sulphurets, which are the principal feature of our lodes.

The general character of a large number of claims on the surface is an auriferous gossan, containing considerable quantities of white quartz. The lodes are well defined and generally very wide. They contain from $10 to $60 per ton of free gold, and resemble, in a remarkable degree, the celebrated Banker Mine in Placer County. In a majority of cases, after having reached the depth of from 18 to 40 feet, the iron pyrites seem to constitute the entire fissure, or at least 70 per cent of the lode.

In every instance, where a shaft has been sunk to any considerable depth (and some of them exceed 50 or 60 feet), the sulphurets have increased in richness in a corresponding degree; in fact, some of them have yielded from $100 to $1,500 per ton.

The free gold, which is visible in the top rock, contains a silicious coating that prevents a ready amalgamation by the ordin-

[illegible]



[illegible]

Teas and Coffees.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

ALWAYS A

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT.

We have many inquiries (10 to 20 letters a day) asking what discount we make to the Trade from our prices as published in the Price List. These are our LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES. We consider ourselves only a Wholesale Corporation, and we have but ONE PRICE.

The way in which we come to break packages at all, was that during the high prices of Teas we furnished parties with packages as small as five pounds. Our fame spread far and wide; and parties with small means thought it very hard to be compelled to pay elsewhere, about a DOLLAR per pound more than we were selling the same goods for, simply because they could not afford to buy five pounds of us at one time. Therefore, in order to lighten these burdens, we consented to supply their wants in quantities as small as one pound at the Wholesale Prices.

Parties of small means wishing for goods to sell, can have their orders put up in small packages to suit their trade, but we can not make any reduction in price, as our profits for the last six years have not averaged more than TWO CENTS PER POUND.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than small dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-House stores to our warehouses.

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1 lb Imperial	H. Buck	at 1 25	1 25	
3 lb Japan	H. W. Wheaton	at 1 25	3 75	
1 lb Imperial	C. Bliss	at 1 25	1 25	
1 lb Young Hyson	C. Bliss	at 1 25	1 25	
1 lb Uncolored Japan	D. B. Closson	at 1 25	1 25	
8 lb Uncolored Japan	G. Hulbert	at 1 25	10 00	
2 lb Young Hyson	J. L. Calkins	at 1 25	2 50	
5 lb Coffee	J. L. Calkins	at 30	1 50	
4 lb Young Hyson	D. Weeks	at 1 25	5 00	
2 lb Young Hyson	P. Bush	at 1 25	2 50	
2 lb Imperial	P. Bush	at 1 25	2 50	
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2 lb Imperial	J. Metcalf	at 1 25	2 50	
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2 lb Imperial	S. A. Buck	at 1 25	2 50	
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ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,

Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 29, 1865.

MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your IN EVERY RESPECT MATCHLESS Grand Pianos (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick), and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co., in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase-money to you. Respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE,

Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.

LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

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WILLIE B. PAPE,

Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

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[For The N. Y. Tribune.

A HYMN OF THANKSGIVING, A. D. 1866.

BY THE REV. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, M. A.

I.

Shepherd of Nations, King of Kings,
Thy praise through worlds creation sings;
Beings and orders bright, unknown,
Through stars and spaces hymn thy throne.

II.

Earth joins the strain; through lands and times,
From sin and woe her anthem climbs,
Seasons and souls thy goodness trace,
Nature, and Providence, and Grace.

III.

Father of Peoples, Ruler, Friend,
This day Columbia's voices blend,
Millions on millions, full and free,
In glad heart-worship, Lord, to Thee.

IV.

In shame and deep abasement just,
Before thy feet, in tears and dust,
All worth, all glory we disown,
And bless thy mercy, thine alone.

V.

Our fruitful plains, at thy command,
Have teemed with bread for many a land,
With art and commerce, forest, mine,
Their streams of sumless wealth combine.

VI.

Contagious wings of black decay
Melt, harmless as the doves, away,
And, like a river, vast and far,
Life rolls toward empire's western star!

VII.

Old Ocean bids his tempest's sleep,
And owns thy pathway on the deep,
While worlds to worlds, by lightning bound,
Breathe peace through all his caves profound.

VIII.

When Freedom's foiled and fallen foes
In fairer, fouler friendship rose,
From sea to sea the freeman's vote
Like God's great hail the Amorite smote.

IX.

Science and Christian lore rejoice,
Religion speaks with heavenlier voice,
Justice, and charity, and love
Make this world grow like that above.

X.

O God, our God, each good fight won;
Makes earth the kingdom of thy Son;
Arm then thy chosen with thy might,
And still lead on thy hosts of light.

XI.

Each circling year with victories bless,
For peace, and truth, and righteousness,
And broad thy benediction pour,
Till earth and heaven alike adore.

New Publications.

A NEW NOVEL
BY SOLON ROBINSON,
THE VETERAN AGRICULTURAL EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

A novel by Solon Robinson, long and well-known as the Agricultural Editor of THE TRIBUNE, will be commenced in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of December 5th. It is called

ME-WON-I-TOC;

A STORY OF WESTERN LIFE, INDIAN AND DOMESTIC.

Though not Mr. Robinson's first novel, we do not doubt that this will newly prove the worth of the pen that in so many chapters of successful writing for the farm and the fireside, and in behalf of the friendless poor of a crowded city, has been entertaining and instructive.

A true Indian novel is among the rarities of latter-day fiction, and the pioneer life of the West, abounding, as it does, in rude but rich material for the work of the novelist, has found, of late, but few faithful delineators. It is not too much to say that few Americans have been so near to the American people in their homestead life and characters as settlers and pioneers, as the author of Me-won-i-toc; few have traveled so far and observed so closely amid the varieties of the farmer's and pioneer's life, East and West; and no writer for the daily press has had a keener relish for, and livelier sympathy with, the fresh and free out-door life which enters into the element of his novel. Mr. Robinson's writings have always been marked by a quaint and direct force; pictures, simple, but graphic, of things as they really are; practical and minute knowledge of the useful and the beautiful as they are brought together into every-day consciousness—these are some of the features of a style of word-painting with which the readers of this paper have been long familiar.

The new novel, which will be begun the first week in December, will continue during the Spring.

In addition to this, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will contain, as usual, features of entertainment, instruction, and variety, surpassing those of any other journal published to benefit the home-life of the people, and justify the ever increasing support which has made it the most widely circulated paper in America.

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PITTSBURGH, May 10, 1866.

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UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, July 26, 1866.

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